"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Threatening, slightly warmer, winds southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—England is negotiating with China for the opening of Yuen-Chau-Fu as a treaty port, and also on the subject of navigation of inland waters. Count Kalnoky, formerly Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead.—Page 7.

Page 1.

News has been received at Seattle from the Government expedition sent last November to relieve the Arctic whaling fleet.

At a meeting yesterday in Boston fifty-five representatives of textile unions voted in favor of a general strike of cotton mill operatives throughout New England.

An expedition, supposed to be under the leadership of Gen. Sanguily, is said to have sailed for Cuba with arms, ammunition, and supplies from a point near Tampa, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartog, while riding on a tandem, were thrown in front of a Madison Avenue trolley. They were cut and bruised, but not seriously, and their machine was wrecked.

The Danish steamer Christine brought in yesterday the story of the fishing schooner Spinaway, which, when within three miles of her destination, was blown 1,250 miles back toward the port whence she had sailed.

Mrs. Arthur C. Levi was killed in an elevator at the Holland House last night while waving her hand to her husband and friends. Her head came in contact with a beam. A porter was killed in a freight elevator at the same hotel a month ago, and also on the 13th day.

The State Department has declined to make public the purport of the letter received early yesterday morning from Minister Woodford. The reticence of the Administration is supposed to be due to the failure of Spain to disavow the attitude which de Lome represented the Spanish Government as occupying. The feeling in Washington is that the de Lome incident is far from being closed. The Spanish Cabinet will meet to-day to discuss the choice of a successor to De Lome.

Page 2.

An effort will be made to-day to secure an order from the Classis of Kingston for the removal of the Rev. Dr. Oakes from the pastorate of the Fair Street Reformed Church of Kingston.

Many letters have been sent to members of the New York Presbytery, condemning remarks on the meaning of the Lord's Supper contained in a book by Prof. A. C. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary.

Delegates from the Central Labor Union called last week on Mayor Van Wyck and were told by him he was sorry he could not raise the wages of the snow shovelers. At the meeting yesterday the Mayor was pronounced "a brick." Commissioner McCartney is disliked because he ruffled their feelings.

Page 3.

Dr. Abbott, in Brooklyn, discussed St. Paul's meaning of justification and faith.

Town elections will be held to-morrow in five New York counties for the election of Supervisors.

The body of a baby that appeared to have been strangled was found in a lot in One Hundred and Seventeenth Street yesterday.

Capt. D. L. Brainerd, who will command the Government Klondike relief expedition, sailed from Portland, Ore., for Alaska yesterday.

Mounted Policeman George T. Greene was thrown from his horse and slightly injured yesterday while trying to stop a runaway in Central Park.

The Agricultural Department has made public the results of investigations into the food habits of families in the congested districts of this city.

Police Sergt. Blair of the Leonard Street Station yesterday completed his fortieth year of service on the force. He declares that only death will retire him.

Four men who were charged with gambling in a South Street saloon were discharged by Magistrate Simms yesterday, after they told him that all the doors were open.

At the forty-ninth annual meeting yesterday of Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, a resolution was adopted praising Emile Zola for his action in the Dreyfus case.

Peter Whiffen, an employe of the Lawyers' Club, was arrested for what an officer deemed suspicious actions. A notebook was found on him which told how he surprised his stomach.

The river mystery is still unsolved. Several persons viewed the mutilated body at the Morgue yesterday, but were unable to furnish any clue calculated to lead to the murdered man's identification. The movements of T. Abramson, who, it was thought, might be the victim, have been tracked up to Thursday last.

The question of censuring United States Senator Murphy will be disposed of finally by the State Senate to-night. The work of the Legislature this week will be largely of a routine character, with a view to hastening the adjournment. Proposed bankruptcy legislation is attracting much attention, rural members being opposed to some of the provisions of the Nussbaum bill as too severe upon debtors. Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, in his annual report to the Legislature, gives as the principal reason for the decline of the usefulness of the canals the excessive terminal charges at New York and Buffalo, and urges the enactment of a law to regulate such charges in preference to the building of State grain elevators. He also favors a law permitting the organization of transportation companies with large capital. He discusses the canal improvement work in the same manner as in his recent letter to Controller Roberts.

Page 5.

Vice Chancellor Stevens has decided that the law of New Jersey authorizing union labels is unconstitutional and void.

Agent Van der Toorn holds that the Veendam's owners should not be held responsible for the losses sustained by the passengers. They are willing, though, to aid the destitute.

The fine Spring weather yesterday appeared to have tempted out most of the city's population. Crowds thronged Battery Park and the Aquarium, and cyclists were seen in force on all the popular routes.

A lost boy who gave the name of John Smith and said he was four years old, was found by a policeman and taken to Church Street Station. He kept station for Sergt. Boyle and enjoyed himself more than most lost boys.

Page 7.

The monthly dinner of the Thirteen Club was held last night at Mills Hotel No. 1, George Francis Train being toastmaster, and it was a lively occasion from beginning to end.

Page 8.

A representative of the Merchants' Association left for Washington yesterday to appear before the committees of the railway companies in territories where reduced rates have not been granted for New York. A delegation representing the Houston Business League of Texas is in the city for the purpose of securing the co-operation of New York in obtaining for the Houston Ship Channel the appropriation recommended by the engineers of the War Department.

Page 10.

The new St. Paul's Lutheran Church, in Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, was dedicated yesterday.

The Legislative Committee of the City Club is keeping watch upon legislation affecting municipal affairs. Its report for January shows that a large number of bills encroaching upon the prerogatives conferred on the city authorities by the charter were introduced in the Senate and Assembly during that month.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 5.

The Shenango Fast in the Ice.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 13.—The Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western Railroad car ferry boat Shenango is fast in the ice four miles out in Lake Michigan.

WOODFORD'S REPLY SECRET

The State Department Withholds from Publication the Letter of the Minister to Spain.

DE LOME INCIDENT NOT ENDED

Reticence of the Administration Supposed to be Due to the Failure of Spain to Disavow Her Late Minister's Utterances.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Minister Woodford's response to the last message sent to him by the Department of State came early this morning. The excuse then given for not making its contents public was that it must be converted from cipher into intelligible form, and then examined for revision, so as to prevent the cipher from being discovered. It has now been nearly twenty-four hours in the possession of the officers of the State Department, yet Assistant Secretary Day says he is not prepared to communicate even its purport to the public.

There has been impatience to learn the contents of the reply of Minister Woodford. The concern about Spain's answer exists not only here, but in Europe, for inquiries from the other side of the Atlantic have come to Washington. The assumption among those who have followed the controversy, with some benefit of diplomatic experience, is that the message of Minister Woodford was so distinctly unfavorable, either because it was irresponsive or defiant, that the Administration regarded it as wise to defer publication of it until another effort has been made to secure from Spain a disavowal of the attitude which de Lome represented the Spanish Government as occupying.

Further inquiry strengthens the belief, expressed by some persons interested in the subject, that a mistake was made on Wednesday last in failing to send to Minister Woodford at once the full text of the de Lome letter to Canalejas. Its prompt transmission might not have forestalled de Lome's resignation, which was sent over Tuesday night, but it would have provided the Minister of the United States with all the ground there was and is now for remonstrating with Spain against being exhibited to the world as playing a double game with the United States, while pretending to be single-minded and honest.

Judge Day, it is admitted by those who are not disposed to doubt his ability to grapple with the question, would have been a better man for a critical situation if he had had any experience in diplomatic affairs. But he has undoubtedly enjoyed the advice of Assistant Secretary Adee and of Assistant Secretary Cridler, both of whom have had more experience than he. Secretary Sherman has not been once referred to in connection with this incident, and it is assumed that attention to other matters has deprived Judge Day of his help in the case.

The positive refusal of the Assistant Secretary to divulge any information about the last message of Minister Woodford makes it very plain that the de Lome incident, far from being closed, is probably about to be continued with some anxiety. Minister Woodford's message is assumed to be unsatisfactory, because it indicates that Spain declines to disavow de Lome's assertions about Spanish duplicity until evidence is produced of duplicity on the part of Spain. That intimation, coming from a State Department officer, makes it pretty plain, or as nearly clear as any statement that can be obtained to-night, that the entire de Lome letter has not yet been sent over by the State Department, and that this mistake will be rectified by tardily cabling de Lome's language. That message will have to be converted into English, then translated into Spanish, and later considered by the Spanish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and replied to by him before Mr. Woodford can be heard from.

The refusal to give out the much-advertised reply is accepted as proof that Minister Woodford did not get what the Administration asked for and that the correspondence is necessarily continued. Monday may bring an answer at a sufficiently early hour to restrain any attempt in the House to act with precipitation. The Foreign Affairs Committee will be restrained, its Republican members being resolved that nothing shall be done there impetuously or to provoke the rupture that some hot-headed members of the House would be glad to promote. But the members of that committee regard the situation as disquieting.

Assistant Secretary Day dined at the White House to-day. Every effort to obtain information in that quarter failed. To urgent appeals for something definite the President replied, through Secretary Porter, that the whole matter was in Assistant Secretary Day's hands and that the President relied on him to handle the information for the press. It was stated at the White House, however, that there was no truth in the rumor of a censure upon Minister Woodford for allowing Dupuy de Lome to forestall him in presenting the application for the Minister's recall. Minister Woodford's course, it was stated, had been entirely satisfactory, and any criticism at this time was unfounded and unfair.

It could not be ascertained positively whether or not an answer to Minister Woodford's last dispatch had been sent. It is almost certain, however, that a reply has been drafted and that it was put in cipher at the State Department this evening. Sidney T. Smith, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, was at the department till after 9 o'clock. Special orders had been issued to allow no one in the building without a pass.

THEFT OF DE LOME'S LETTER.

The Cuban Junta Said to Have Been Put on Track of It by One of His Own Employes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The Press will print to-morrow what it asserts to be the true version of the acquisition and publication of the letter from Dupuy de Lome to Señor Canalejas. The authority cited for its authenticity is "a Cuban of the highest standing in the councils of his party," who receives his information "from headquarters in New York." The story proceeds:

"The letter was not stolen from the United States mails, but was secured by an agent of the Cuban Junta in the Post Office at Havana. Don José Canalejas, to whom the letter was addressed, never saw the original. He did not know until eight days after the letter reached Havana that such a letter from Spain's representative in Washington had been written him.

"De Lome wrote the letter in his private residence in Washington, instead of at the Spanish Legation. The paper, however, was marked with the official type and read in the corner, 'Legation de Espana.' The same inscription was upon the left-hand upper corner of the envelope.

"Señor de Lome did not mail the letter from his house. In fact, he had not quite completed it upon the morning it was written, and carried it to the legation, where it was first seen and noticed by a person who is in the employ of the embassy, acting in a sub-official capacity. The letter lay upon the desk of the Minister in his inner office, the outer office being his place of reception to visitors. During an absence of half an hour from the inner office of de Lome the clerk in question saw the open letter and read some of it.

"The next day the same person sent word to his Cuban associates in Washington to the effect that he had seen a letter from de Lome to Canalejas, in which President McKinley was vilified and autonomy called a scheme. Several of the Cuban leaders got together and asked the employe of the Embassy to secure the letter. They did not believe implicitly in his story, although he urged them to come into the public print and make charges against de Lome. Because they did not have the letter in their possession the leaders refused to say anything about it. The employe of the Legation was urged to use all means in his power to secure the letter, although it was considered probable that the letter was already in the mails when the Cubans at the Hotel Raleigh were informed of its existence.

"The clerk in the employ of Minister de Lome saw no more of the letter. His memory-written abstracts were forwarded to New York, and it was quickly agreed that could possession of the letter be obtained, and his statements proved to be true, the letter would be of incalculable value to the Cuban cause as substantiating what Cuban leaders had maintained regarding autonomy and the general Spanish policy in official circles toward this country and its officers. Immediately words of warning and urgings to be on the alert were sent to every Cuban, who might be in a position to obtain track of or intercept the much sought-for missive.

"The letter reached Havana five days after its postmark in Washington. An agent of the Cuban party, who is an employe of the Spanish Post Office, knew that the letter was on the way, and when it came into his hands it was carried from the Post Office and a copy was made of it. Word to this effect was sent to the Cuban leader in Jacksonville, Fla., who at once asked the secret Cuban Junta in Havana to secure the original letter—that a copy was not what was desired. The Havana Post Office clerk was not willing to do this at first, but afterward consented, as he was obliged to account for a certain number of letters to other employes of the department.

"The original was then taken, several blank sheets were substituted in place of the paper upon which de Lome had written, and the letter finally postmarked in the Havana office and sent in its routine way. Eight days from its arrival in the Havana office the sealed envelope, properly addressed to Señor Canalejas, was delivered at the Hotel Inglaterra. Señor Canalejas did not regard the matter seriously at the time, although the hotel boy who brought him the letter and the Post Office employe who had last charge of it were arrested. So, also, was the hotel employe, who went several times daily to the Post Office for the mails. All three were discharged after an examination.

"Señor Canalejas communicated almost immediately with Minister de Lome, and for several weeks letters and cablegrams passed between the two, but no trace of the letter could be obtained. Canalejas shortly thereafter left Havana, going to Madrid.

"It is not explained why the letter was kept by the Cubans for several weeks before it was given out for publication. An informant, other than the person who gave the foregoing, but who is on the inside in Cuban official circles, declared that the delay was occasioned by a desire on the part of the Junta to be assured absolutely that the writing was that of the Spanish Minister, that he might not have any chance to deny its authorship and thus cause a reaction which undoubtedly would have been the result of the propagation of a fake."

SUCCESSOR TO DUPUY DE LOME.

The Spanish Cabinet to Discuss the Matter To-day.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Cabinet will discuss to-morrow the choice of a successor to Señor Dupuy de Lome at Washington. The candidacy of Señor Polo-Bernabe appears to be abandoned.

Several members of the Cabinet favor the nomination of the Duke of Arcos, Spanish Minister to Mexico, because he could take charge of the Spanish Legation at Washington this week.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Duke d'Arcos, mentioned in Madrid dispatches as a possible successor to Dupuy de Lome, has been the guest of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey-Smith of this city during the last week. With him is the Duchess d'Arcos, formerly Miss Virginia Lowery of Washington. The Duke was Ambassador to Mexico, and is stopping in Washington en route to Spain. During the week he has been entertained by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote at luncheon, and by the late Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, who gave a dinner in his honor Thursday evening.

AN EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Gen. Sanguily Said to Have Sailed with Arms and Ammunition from a Point Near Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13.—Almost under the nose of Edward Gaylor, Superintendent of Pinkerton's detectives in the employ of the Spanish Government, a large Cuban expedition left Tampa last night, and to-night sailed from a point on Pease River.

The men—about seventy in number—walked through the streets of Tampa about 2 o'clock this morning and boarded a special train, which bore them to a point near where they were to embark, and there they remained in hiding until to-night, when a tug took them out to the steamer bound for Cuba.

Col. Emilio Nunez was in charge of the steamer. It is said Gen. Sanguily is the real commander, and color is given to this rumor by the fact that when the men left here they were in charge of Col. Lechuga, who was First Lieutenant of the personal staff selected by Sanguily at the time he failed to get away from Jacksonville.

Superintendent Gaylor, his son, and another Pinkerton man, have been here looking for Sanguily. They imagined he was somewhere near. It is alleged that the Cubans have sent Sanguily away on this trip to get rid of him in the United States.

The detectives are ignorant of the departure of this expedition. It is understood that 5,000 rifles, 6,000 pounds of dynamite, 200,000 rounds of cartridges, and a large lot of supplies made up the cargo.

THE CUBAN RELIEF FUND.

The Central Committee Will Seek Aid Throughout the Country.

The following letter will be sent this week by the Central Cuban Relief Committee of New York to the Boards of Trade and other similar commercial organizations throughout the country:

> Calling your attention to the proclamation issued by Secretary of State Sherman on the 8th ult., this committee begs to add its earnest appeal to your organization to appoint, with as little delay as possible, an influential committee for the purpose of systematically taking up the matter of soliciting funds, food, clothing, medicine, and other supplies so much needed in the work of alleviating the terrible distress existing in the Island of Cuba.
>
> Already, through the prompt and sympathetic action of the Governors and Mayors throughout the country, committees have been or are being formed, and it is probable that in your own city the work is now going on, but the distress is undeniably so great that there is no possibility of the work of relief approaching a magnitude which will be greater than the necessities.
>
> Through the courtesy of the Joint Traffic Association and other similar bodies, concurred in by all of the large railway companies and the three lines of steamships plying between this country and Cuba, facilities for free transportation have been accorded this committee on all Cuban relief supplies.
>
> The Spanish Government admits at any Cuban port, free of customs duties, all articles intended for this work of relief. Everything is sent in the name of the United States Government to Consul General Lee, and the distribution is made by him, assisted by the American National Red Cross.
>
> If donations are sent to this committee in the form of money, they are here converted, in the name of the Government, into such food, medical supplies, and clothing as are requested by Consul General Lee.

Miss Barton's Work in Cuba.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Miss Clara Barton has given a contract to a large bakery here to make crackers for the reconcentrados.

TO BUFFALO IN 426 MINUTES.

Fast Run from This City Over the Erie Railroad.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—New York to Buffalo, 425 miles, in 426 minutes' actual running time was the record made over the Erie Railroad to-day by a special newspaper train. The train left Jersey City at 3:18 o'clock and reached Buffalo at 10:48 this morning. In stops, twenty-four minutes were lost. The train was made up of engine and three baggage cars.

The ninety-three miles between Hornellsville and Buffalo were covered in eighty-five minutes. Next Sunday an effort is to be made to improve on this fast run.

John Wild Is Dying.

TROY, Feb. 13.—The condition of John Wild, the comedian, is much worse to-night, and his death is hourly expected. Pneumonia set in last night. In addition to pneumonia, Mr. Wild is suffering from dropsy and organic heart trouble.

KILLED IN AN ELEVATOR

Mrs. Levi's Head Struck a Beam as She Waved Her Hand to Her Husband.

PLEASANT DAY'S SAD ENDING

Had Been Dining with Friends, and the Accident Occurred at the Holland House in Presence of the Joyous Party.

Mrs. Arthur C. Levi, the wife of a member of the firm of Hays, Goldberg & Co., was instantly killed in an elevator of the Holland House yesterday afternoon, practically in the presence of her husband and half a dozen friends with whom she had been dining.

Mrs. Levi, with her husband and friends, had been the guests of Thomas Mansfield, who is connected with the firm of which Mr. Levi is a member. The dinner was in honor of two brothers, H. N. and Benjamin F. Marx of the firm of Marx & Haas of St. Louis, Mo., who are in New York on a business trip and who are stopping at the Holland House.

Mr. Mansfield took his friends to the Hotel Martin, on University Place. There were eight of them—the two Marx brothers, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, who live at 208 West Seventy-second Street; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac M. Hays of 153 West Ninety-first Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Levi. Mr. Levi lives at 20 West Eighty-fourth Street and is the junior partner of the firm which does a wholesale clothing business at 725 Broadway and 286 Mercer Street.

After an elaborate dinner, H. N. Marx invited the others to go to the Holland House and look at some photographs which he had in his room, and of which he was very proud, he having taken them himself. The party walked up Broadway laughing and talking and in the gayest spirits. On reaching the hotel, about 4:30 o'clock, they walked to the elevator nearest the street, which was in charge of William Logler of 358 West Fifty-third Street.

H. N. Marx stepped over to the clerk's desk to get his key, and the three ladies got into the elevator alone, they proposing to go to the ladies' parlor first. The men of the party stood in a group in the corridor and laughingly waved farewells to them as Logler slammed the iron door in front of the entrance to the car. Mrs. Levi stood with her back against the side of the car, and her left side toward the entrance. The other two women were talking to reporters.

Waved Her Hand to Them.

Benjamin Marx said that as the elevator shot up Mrs. Levi leaned toward the door and waved her hand to the men below. Then the men heard a shriek, and the car stopped just at the other side of the door. The elevator is worked by a lever, and starts and stops easily and quickly.

What followed when Logler started the car was gathered from a number of witnesses, Logler having refused to leave it before it reached the second floor. The men ran up the stairs to the second floor, and from the cries of the two other women in the car learned that Mrs. Levi had met with an accident.

Gustav Baumann, the proprietor of the hotel, was in the lobby, and, hearing the commotion, and being told by one of the elevator men that there had been an accident, ordered the water shut off from the elevator, they being run by hydraulic power. Then he went up stairs, and found the car about two feet below the level of the floor. Logler had opened the door on the second floor, but was unable to move the car up because the water had been shut off.

Mrs. Levi was lying on the floor, with a wound in the left side of her head, and Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Mansfield were both in a hysterical condition and utterly unable to help themselves or the injured woman. They had to be lifted out of the car before Mrs. Levi was taken out.

The latter was insensible, and Dr. J. A. Irwin, the hotel physician, who was summoned at once, pronounced her dead and said that death had been almost instantaneous. Mrs. Hays and Mrs. Mansfield were taken to a room and were hysterical for hours. The body of Mrs. Levi was removed to another room.

Mr. Baumann instituted an investigation and found that Mrs. Levi's head must have come in contact with the beam supporting the second floor. The left temporal bone and the jaw bone on the same side of her head were fractured. Her head had not been caught between the car floor and the beam, but had simply struck the beam, knocking her down.

Logler's Account of the Accident.

The police, when summoned by Mr. Baumann, placed Logler under arrest, and at the West Thirtieth Street Station House, where he was taken, he told the Sergeant that the three women stood behind him, and when he pulled the lever he placed his arm across the entrance to the car, which has no door, and that Mrs. Levi was five feet from the entrance.

He did not say anything about her waving an adieu to the men, but thinks she became dizzy and fell sideways toward the door, striking the edge of the beam as the car rapidly ascended. Mr. Baumann said that some one heard the woman say "I'm dizzy" just as she fell, but could not remember who told him, and no one could be found among the party who heard such a remark.

Logler, who is twenty-five years of age and unmarried, has been running the elevator in the Holland House for four years, and Mr. Baumann says he is a good man and careful. He was released on $2,000 bail, which Mr. Baumann furnished.

It was some hours before the surviving members of the party were sufficiently recovered to go to their homes. Coroner Hart had viewed the body and given a permit for its removal, and it was taken to Undertaker J. E. Winterbottom's establishment, at 638 Sixth Avenue, for the night. It was not taken to Mr. Levi's home, because his married daughter, who lives with him, is in a delicate condition.

It was suggested to Mr. Baumann that the accident might not have occurred if there had been a door to the car. He, however, argued that doors were dangerous rather than otherwise. Dr. Irwin said that he had attended a number of cases of accidents on elevators, and that double doors were a fruitful cause of them.

Just one month ago—on Jan. 13—Joseph McKenna, a porter in the Holland House, was killed in the freight elevator at the rear of the house, and the coincidence was commented upon yesterday. McKenna attempted to jump from a moving car as it passed a floor where he wished to alight.

MR. AND MRS. E. A. HARTOG HURT

Trolley Fender Struck Them and Wrecked Their Bicycle.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hartog of 645 Lexington Avenue had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday while riding up Madison Avenue on a tandem bicycle. They left their home shortly before 11 A. M. on their tandem, accompanied by Mr. Hartog's younger brother, on a single machine. They crossed through Fifty-fourth Street to Madison Avenue, and went northward through that thoroughfare. Mrs. Hartog occupied the front seat of the tandem, with her husband on the back seat, while the brother followed.

The tandem had proceeded to a point between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets when one of the wheels struck a board of the temporary bridge built there by the surface railway company or by the city authorities. The wheel became caught in some way, and before Mr. Hartog could get control, the machine upset and threw its riders with such force that they fell directly in front of a Madison Avenue electric car on its way down town. The car was proceeding at considerable speed, and, although the motorman tried his utmost to stop, he was not able to do so before the fender had struck both Mr. and Mrs. Hartog and had pushed them along several feet.

Mrs. Hartog was badly bruised about the head and hands and her clothing was torn in many places. Her husband was cut on the face and hands, and his clothing was torn and two rings were stripped from his fingers. One of the rings could not be found. It is thought that Mrs. Hartog was not seriously injured. The tandem was wrecked. No arrests were made.

A BIG STRIKE PROPOSED

Possible that All the Cotton Mill Operatives in New England Will Be Ordered to Quit Work.

IMPORTANT ACTION AT BOSTON

Fifty-five Representatives of Textile Unions Vote in Favor of Fighting the Manufacturers All Through the East.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—At a meeting to-day in this city of fifty-five representatives of textile unions in New England it was voted unanimously to recommend all unions to call out the operatives in every cotton mill in New England.

The meeting was practically the outcome of the recommendation which President Gompers made to the Federation of Labor last Sunday, in which he urged the different unions to unite on some settled policy regarding the mill situation in New England. At that meeting a committee of three was appointed to take charge of the matter, and after a conference this committee recommended that a general meeting be held to take definite action.

To-day the representatives of the various National textile associations assembled in the Wells Memorial Hall and for four hours discussed the situation from every standpoint. The primary object of the meeting was to devise some method of rendering assistance to the New Bedford strikers.

It was pointed out to-day that if the strikers at New Bedford could hold out for four weeks without receiving more than 20 cents per operative per week in the way of outside assistance, other mill operatives could stand a similar strain, and that if all went out it would precipitate a crisis that would have to be met within a short time by the manufacturers.

It was shown that the mule spinners were in most excellent shape as regards funds; that the United Textile Workers and the New England Federation of Weavers were also in good shape, but that the rest were short of funds.

At length the matter was put to a vote, and no one was registered as against the motion that the different unions should order a general strike in every cotton mill in New England until a satisfactory adjustment of wages could be arranged.

It now remains for the various National unions to take action on the recommendation. Just what this action will be is a matter of conjecture. If all should acquiesce and vote to strike, 147,000 operatives undoubtedly would cease work and the manufacture of cotton goods throughout New England would be at a standstill. If, on the other hand, only a few unions vote to strike, the refusal of the others might still keep a larger portion of the mills in operation.

Inasmuch, however, as the meeting was the outcome of President Gompers's suggestions and as he admonished the members of the Federation of Labor to join hands and assist the New Beford strikers, it seems probable that nearly every union will carry out the recommendations and that one of the greatest strikes ever seen in this country is impending.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb. 13.—The action taken by the conference of textile unions in Boston to-day is not likely to be accepted here with joy, inasmuch as it is against the policy adopted at the meetings of the Executive Committee of the National Spinners' Union—to wit, that New Bedford should be made the battleground, and until the conclusion of the strike here the operatives in other textile centres should remain at work, thereby acquiring the means to assist the New Bedford operatives in their struggle. At the conclusion of New Bedford's fight, the plan was, whether New Bedford won or lost, that the strike against the general reduction should be extended, in one district at a time, until the whole of New England had been covered.

A SCHOONER'S HARD TIME.

Blown 1,250 Miles Back Toward the Port Whence She Had Sailed—Her Crew Nearly Starved.

Capt. Larsen of the Danish oil-tank steamer Christine, which arrived yesterday from Shields, reported falling in with a schooner in sorry plight as the result of a peculiar and severe experience. The schooner was the fisherman Spinaway of Fowey, England, bound from Cadiz for St. John's, N. F.

Capt. Richards of the Spinaway said that he left Cadiz Dec. 1, and had got to within three miles of Cape Bauld, on the Newfoundland coast, when the ice floes closed around him. They threatened to crush his little craft. Then she got iced up, and the extra weight of one night's accumulation of ice caused her to settle eighteen inches.

Fortunately for her a strong northwest gale sprang up and cleared away the ice—incidentally the craft, too. But the gale continued with such fury that she had to fly before it, and she continued to fly for 1,250 miles, which brought her back to within 900 miles of Cadiz.

The provisions, meantime, had given out, and the dozen fishermen aboard were facing starvation, when on Feb. 4, sixty-five days out, in latitude 44 degrees, longitude 34 degrees, the Christine came along.

Capt. Larsen found the Spinaway with sails in bad shape, and generally dilapidated. He gave her provisions, oil, tobacco, medicine, a patent log, and her position. Her master said he would make for the nearest port, which would be in the Azores.

ALTON COLORED MEN WIN.

Decision Permitting Their Children to Attend the Public Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Supreme Court yesterday sustained the replication to the demurrer to the petition filed in the Alton school case. This is practically a victory for the colored citizens of Alton, who want to send their children to the public schools there.

The suit was brought by Scott Bibb against the City of Alton to compel the School Board to admit his children to the Washington School in that city. A writ of mandamus was prayed for, a demurrer was filed by the City Attorney of Alton, and a replication to the demurrer was made by the counsel for the colored people. The Supreme Court will be asked now to grant a peremptory writ compelling the School Board to allow the colored children to attend school.

LAST OF THE ZOARITES.

Breaking Up of a Peculiar Religious Colony in Northern Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The odd religious colony, the Zoarites, living in the village of Zoarn, in Northern Ohio, have begun to disband. At one time they owned acres of land and had half a million dollars in banks. Now their land is to be sold for taxes and to satisfy mortgage holders.

They came to Ohio from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1817, and practiced perfect communism. Until his death, they were governed by King Baulemer, and after it by their trustees. They wore an odd dress and lived wholly within themselves, having even their own woolen mill.

The advent of a railroad gave the young people a glimpse of the outside world. Some of the bolder broke away from their restraints. They were followed by others, and now only a few old people are left.

How Royalty Travels.

It doesn't travel like the every-day American who uses the Pennsylvania Limited. The train is matchless in every feature, and supplies every want of the traveler. It leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

GEN. CLAY TO SEEK A DIVORCE.

The Kentucky Octogenarian Tired of His Marital Troubles.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—It is stated on reliable authority that Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, the lion of Whitehall, has resolved to put an end to his marital troubles by asking a divorce from his child wife, Dora. He will not charge abandonment, as might have been supposed, but, it is said, will accuse his wife of lunacy.

Gen. Clay has, it is said, already reduced to writing the main points in his petition. He will allege that Dora has been drugged by members of the vendetta, and is no longer herself. He will never allow her to want, if divorced, and will see that she does not suffer for the necessities of life. The Richardsons will oppose the divorce, as they have all practically lived on his money since the octogenarian married the child.

MRS. "JACK" GARDNER HURT.

Boston's Society Leader Laid Up in Bed with a Broken Leg.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, the society leader, has broken one of her legs. It is said the break is a severe one. Just how the misfortune happened is not known.

All the social functions of the season in which Mrs. Gardner was interested as promoter have been declared off. At present Mrs. Gardner receives only close friends at her bedside.

Notwithstanding her affliction, Mrs. Gardner will attend the Pugno concert at Music Hall next Friday afternoon. She will be lifted from her carriage at the door of the hall, and, after being deposited in a rolling invalid chair, will be wheeled across the floor to her seat.

CHEMICAL BANK SUES GRABLE.

A Bill to Recover $12,000 Filed in a Denver Court.

DENVER, Feb. 13.—The affairs of Francis C. Grable were taken into the District Court yesterday by the filing of a bill to recover $12,000. The suit is brought against Francis C. Grable and the Municipal Investment Company by the Chemical National Bank of New York City.

The bill charges that on Jan. 10, 1898, Grable executed a bill of exchange, which he gave to the plaintiff, requesting the Municipal Investment Company to pay $12,000 to W. J. Quinlan, Jr., cashier, twenty days' sight. This bill was presented to the defendant company on Jan. 13 and accepted. On Feb. 2 the bill was presented for payment, which was refused.

Grable had considerable property in Colorado until a few days ago, when it was transferred to his wife.

A POST OFFICE MONOPOLY.

Partners at Hopkins Station, Mich., Alternate in Office.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 13.—C. E. Wolfinger has been appointed Postmaster of Hopkins Station, Allegany County, vice Thomas Gilligan, removed. Behind the announcement is an interesting condition of affairs. Messrs. Wolfinger and Gilligan are partners in the drug business. One is a Democrat and the other a Republican, and the village Postmaster has been one or the other of them ever since 1882, the office having changed with each change in Administration at Washington.

Wolfinger was discharged four years ago and Gilligan presided at the stamp window. Now the positions are reversed. The Post Office is still at the same old stand in the drug store.

SPANKING BY ELECTRICITY.

Kansas Has Invented a Method Which Colorado May Adopt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13.—Warden C. P. Hoyt of Denver has designed a spanking chair for use in the Industrial School for Girls. It consists of a seatless chair on which the girls are placed. It is high enough from the ground to allow four paddles to be operated by electric wires. Straps hold the victim's wrists to the arm of the chair.

At the Girls' Industrial School of Kansas, situated at Beloit, they have what is called a spanking chair. Bad girls are strapped in the chair, an attendant presses a button, and the chair does the rest. The Kansas authorities will be asked in a few days to explain this system, and if it is satisfactory to the local authorities a spanking chair will be purchased for the Colorado institution.

RELIEF OF THE WHALERS.

News Received from the Expedition—The Bark Coloma Probably Lost.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 13.—News was received here to-day from the expedition sent by the Government last November on the revenue cutter Bear to relieve the whaling fleet imprisoned in the Arctic Ocean. The news was brought by the steamship Lakme, which left Dutch Harbor, Alaska, Feb. 3.

The overland expedition, in charge of Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, left the Bear Dec. 12 for Tunnorok, a native village on the north shore of Cape Vancouver, and the Bear returned to Dutch Harbor, where she went into Winter quarters. The overland expedition, consisting of Lieut. Jarvis, Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, Surgeon J. Coll, and F. K. Coltschoff, guide, expected to proceed to St. Michael, which place they would reach in about ten days after leaving the Bear. From St. Michael the overland expedition will go to Teller Station, where reindeer will be procured with which to make the trip to Point Barrow.

On account of the ice, the Bear was only able to get within sixty miles of Sledge Island, where it was originally intended to land the overland expedition. The Bear made the trip from Seattle to Unalaska in ten days, including a delay of 24 hours about 100 miles out caused by a severe storm. No special incident attended the run to the point where the overland expedition was landed.

The Lakme also brings news that the bark Coloma, which left Tacoma Dec. 26 with lumber for Dutch Harbor, had not reached her destination, and it is feared that she is lost.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, central Saturday night in Manitoba, has moved to Lake Superior and has caused light rain or snow in the upper lake regions. A second storm has developed to the north of Montana. It has grown colder in the Atlantic States and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and there has been little change in temperature elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and light rain may be expected in the lower lake region and Northern New England, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and lake regions, and there will be little change in temperature elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and fom the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	20	39	42
6 A. M.	22	38	39
9 A. M.	20	38	42
12 M.	22	43	48
4 P. M.	28	47	48
6 P. M.	29	45	46
9 P. M.	29	42	43
12 P. M.	25	39	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday wer as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	41⅝
Corresponding date, 1897	24⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 47 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 37 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity, at 8 A. M., was .78, and at 8 P. M., .56.

RED TAPE FOR PENSIONS

Wonderful Things that Happen to Applications Vividly Described.

THE SYSTEM ONE VAST MUDDLE

How One Case Slumbered for Thirty Years in Its Pigeon-Hole—A Former Examiner's Clear Exposition of an Opaque Condition.

Soldiers who may have applied for original pensions or a rerating, and who have wondered at the long delays which follow such applications, may easily learn the secret of their trouble by reading this statement as to the red tape and blundering methods pursued in the Pension Bureau. They may also learn how to get their cases progressed expeditiously. It is a letter written to a gentleman in this city who had applied for a rerating of his pension, and who wrote to a former comrade as to the best course to be pursued to get his claim advanced. That comrade had for years been an Examiner in the Pension Bureau and was later a member of the Board of Appeals in the office, so that he writes with a full knowledge of the subject. This is so much of his letter as is of general interest:

My Dear Friend John: I have your letter of the 12th, with inclosures, received yesterday, and I will go to the village to-morrow and execute the paper inclosed and send it to you with this. But out of my long experience in the pension subject you must let me tell you something. Surely, from my experience, both as a member of the Board of Pension Appeals in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and as an Examiner in the Pension Bureau itself, I ought to be able to judge what class of testimony has most weight or any weight in a pension claim. Granting this, then, let me assure you that the military character of a claimant or his personal character or services has no bearing whatever on his claim for a pension, (except under the act of June 27, 1890, when he must show that his disabilities are "not the result of his own vicious habits.") In claims like your own, under the general pension law, it is only necessary to establish that the alleged disabilities were contracted "in service and in the line of duty." This you have already done, or you would not now be drawing a pension. All other questions, as to arrears, rerating, &c., are purely medical and to be established by medical testimony only. To pile up evidence as to your gallantry and good conduct in service can do you no harm, of course, but it will do you no good whatever, and will not weigh one ounce in determining any question now pending before the Pension Bureau.

Where the Papers Go To.

Let me tell you exactly what will be done with this statement of mine which I send you herewith, and which you have had so neatly typewritten. It goes to Washington, addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions, or your attorney takes it to the Pension Bureau in person; it is all the same. The moment it reaches the building it goes to the Mail Division. There it is docketed, the clerk looks at it to see what regiment. "Ah! Ninety-ninth New York."

All right. He marks it, "Files, Eastern Division," (all the New York troops are in the Eastern Division,) and tosses it in a basket with a bushel more just like it. At 12 M. the "Files Messengers" come with their trucks, and off your basket goes to the Eastern Files. If your letter has your certificate number on it, he draws your completed case in its blue jacket, and jambs in your letter or affidavit or whatever. If your letter has your "original invalid number" on it, it shows it belongs among the pending claims, and he goes to those and draws your pending claim in its red and yellow jacket, and jambs your letter or affidavit in there. If your letter or affidavit gives no number, he sends it to the Record Division, where the clerk pulls down a book, turns to Ninety-ninth New York, runs his finger down the page till he comes to John Blank, scrawls the certificate or original invalid number on it in blue pencil, and sends it back to "Files, Eastern," with a bushel or so more, when the file clerk jams it away as he did the others. Never again does that letter or paper see the light of day, until by chance or good luck your case finds its way to an examiner's desk; in other words, is dug up to be acted on.

And how is this done? Well, in no way in particular, but by the Eternal, if I were Commissioner of Pensions I would find a way to dig up cases promptly and not let them rot until heaven and earth cry out.

Every morning it is the business of the Chief of Files to see that each Examiner has plenty of cases to work on. And each morning the Files Manager places on each Examiner's desk, ten, fifteen, or twenty cases—as many as the Examiner says he wants—taken haphazard from the files, unless in some case where a Congressman or a Senator comes to the Commissioner and raises sheol, and then that particular case is sent for, and the whole bureau is stood on end until it is rushed through, no matter if it was only filed yesterday, and other friendless claims fester in dust and darkness, where they may have lain unnoticed since the Battle of Bull Run.

Eternal System of Pigeonholing.

We will now suppose, however, that your claim, with this statsment of mine enclosed, is found on some Examiner's desk, say mine even, for this is exactly what I would do with it under the rules of the bureau. When I got to the bureau this morning, I would open it, read it carefully, say to myself, "Yes, d— fine officer no doubt, unquestionably a meritorious record; but it has nothing to do with the subject before me." And forthwith I proceed to give it official burial. How? Why, within the main jacket of every pension case is a sub-jacket. On this is printed in big red letters, "Irrelevant papers." No letters or papers, even envelopes containing them, are to be destroyed, but all papers not evidence are to be kept within this sub-jacket. No Examiner ever opens that jacket except to bury something in it; he never takes anything out of it, inasmuch as he knows there is nothing in it that has any legal bearing on the claim he is adjudicating. I simply put the case back in the jacket, toss it in my basket, and back the case goes to the file that same day, there to rot until you write another letter, when the same thing is done over again, and so on, ad infinitum.

This, my dear Jack, is exactly what will happen to the statement I send you, so you see it can be of no possible use, although assuredly it will do no harm. I am sorry to have to tell you this, for I fear you have counted upon the statement helping your case.

Now let me tell you what I know to be the only way for you to get any satisfactory action between now and the day of judgment. I don't accuse the Pension Bureau of dishonesty or of incompetency. There is nothing to be gained by picking flaws or pointing out how this or that should be done differently from the way it is being done at present. The fact is that that bureau is an enormous and unwieldy machine—that the pension laws have been so monkeyed with, and the whole business has become so complicated and involved, that no one really knows head or tail, and it is a notorious fact that three or four old Pension Examiner sharps can't sit down over their beer and "talk shop" ten minutes that there will not be as many differences of opinion as to what the law actually is on any given case at all out of the beaten track.

But Congressmen Can Start Machinery

The thing for you to do is this: Go to your Congressman, now, before he starts for Washington. Get on his blind side. Get a pull on him, and a strong one. Make certain that he will make a fight for you. Get one of the Senators, also. Load the Congressman with facts. He will remember them all pat and use them right if you have sufficient pull on him. Get the Senator to agree to go to the Commissioner with the Congressman, and see that the Congressman makes the Senator go with him. They must bear down on the Commissioner in company. You only want the Senator on account of weight of metal. He need not know any more about the case than that he wants it acted on now. Then let the Senator (figuratively speaking) sit on the Commissioner while the Congressman pounds him until he hollers, 'Claim allowed, issue the certificate, damn the evidence.'"

The actual official comedy will simply be this: The Senator and Congressman will call on the Commissioner personally, (Senator to the front, on the right.) The Senator will present the Congressman, if necessary, and will say that it will gratify him (the Senator) personally if the Honorable Commissioner will give his immediate attention to the meritorious and long-neglected claim of his friend, Capt. Jack Blank, &c., &c. Then the Congressman will chip in some of his guff, about his constituent, Capt. B., and his neglected claim, &c., and the Commissioner will express his polite astonishment at the delay and promise early attention, &c. Then the Congressman, if he knows anything about the "gentle game of bluff," will get in his little work by handing the Commissioner a card, on which will be written your name and regiment, and be sure he has it in big, plain figures, the number of your claim, (without which there is delay in every step in the Pension Office,) and request him to send at once for the paper.

Then the Commissioner, seeing no line of retreat, taps his bell, hands the card to his messenger, and says: "Give my compliments to the Chief of the Eastern Division, and ask him to draw that case from the files and bring it here."

Then the three humbugs look big, and swell and smoke and blow, and the Commissioner tells them what a deucedly fine Commissioner he is, and how they all did everything wrong until he got there, and how he is going to give every soldier a pension, and at the same time save the United States numerous millions, &c., until the Chief of the Eastern Division arrives with your case under his arm, and looking as wise as Solomon—though, as a matter of fact, he don't know a thing about your case or any other case for that matter—for he, the Division Chief, is a political figurehead and a sinecure.

Sheridan (I mean Richard Brinsley Sheridan) said of Lord Thurlow (the Lord Chancellor) that "it is impossible for any man to be as wise as Lord Thurlow looks." I can catch you a dozen such owls in a dog net any day when the Division Chiefs of the Pension Bureau go out to lunch.

Made "Congressional Special."

Then the Chief opens the jacket and spreads all your papers on the Commissioner's big desk, and the three big humbugs, and the one little humbug, all make a pretense of going over them. (Bless your soul, the Commissioner knows less about the detail papers in a pension case than a Division Chief—and that is saying a lot.) Finally the Commissioner, with a grand air, directs the Chief to gather up the papers, and asks him who the examiner is in this case, and the Chief looks at the upper left-hand corner of the jacket, where that slave's name is always written, and replies, Mr. Judson or Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown, Jones, or Robinson. Then the Commissioner directs the Chief to order Mr. Examiner to give the case immediate attention, and the Division Chief humbly bows himself out of the awful presence of the three mighty ones, and straightway betakes himself to his own proper dominions, where he is the big dog, and he bangs a rubber stamp on the jacket that says in red letters, "Congressional Special," and orders his messenger in a stern manner to give that to Mr. Examiner A, B, C "for his immediate and prompt action! Do you hear, Sir! Immediate, Sir!"

Then the only man in the whole building who knows anything about your case (and if he is a good examiner, as I well know most of them are, he knows all about it exactly—has it at his fingers' ends) proceeds to go over it, arrange the papers, write his brief, and sign it, when it goes from there to the Board of Review, where two different examiners go over it to see that there are no errors of any sort; then to the Medical Division for rating, then to the Certificate Division for the certificate, and when the certificate comes back signed, then to the Record Division, then to the Mail Division, where the certificate is sent to you, and you go out and take a drink, while the papers go to the completed Files Division. Amen!

Codification of Laws Necessary.

As I have said, the whole pension system is one vast muddle. Like a mud puddle, the more you stir it in an attempt to see bottom the more opaque it becomes, and like other stagnant pools, the worse it stinks. First and foremost, Congress should do for the pension laws what Napoleon did for the laws of France, viz., codify them. Then we should know (first) what no man actually knows now, viz., just what the law is, and, (second,) having ascertained that at present obscure fact, we should then know wherein justice and honor require amendment. At present the whole subject is so plastered over and interlaced and entangled with acts and acts amendatory of acts, and decisions of this Secretary and reversals of those decisions, and the substitution of still other decisions for that Secretary, and still other decisions of the other Secretary, upsetting everything and setting up something else, all accompanied by a steady fire of rulings and counter-rulings and orders, and circulars from this Commissioner and that Commissioner and the other Commissioner, until the Devil and all his angels and the College of Cardinals and both houses of Congress and their respective barkeepers and the grocery store loafers and the lawyers and the soldiers and the sailors and the horse marines don't know whether the law means that the United States shall pension the soldiers or whether the soldiers should pension the United States, and if so, which, and whether it was for the war of the rebellion or the Mexican war, or the second Punic war of the Battle of the Kegs. Yet so it is, and I suppose it will so remain until we are all dead and gone and buried and forgotten, and then some smart Alec will proceed to codify and simplify those laws, the application of which will no longer interest any one but the antiquarian.

But go for 'um, dear John. Charge 'um with a loaded Congressman. I have seen many a case bullied through in a few days by Dan Sickles and Tim Campbell.

A Culpable Case of Negligence.

Merely to show on what slim pegs justice hangs in the Pension Bureau, let me tell you of a notable case of negligence in high places. Justice was finally done through my personal efforts, though I was a mere Examiner in the Pension Office, on a beggarly salary of $1,000 per annum.

Some time in 1862, down in the Chickahominy Swamps, a young soldier in a New England regiment received in battle a gunshot wound in the right arm. The mutilated limb was amputated on the field, and the poor boy was nursed in Armory Square Hospital, in the City of Washington, until he so far recovered as to receive his honorable discharge for disability incurred in the service of his country and in the line of duty. And he went with his empty sleeve pinned across his brave heart to the little home that tearfully awaited his coming among the loyal hills of Massachusetts. He knew nothing about pensions; he didn't go to the front to win a pension; but, while he was convalescent in that Washington hospital, one of the Good Samaritan nurses of the Sanitary Commission came to his bedside with a printed blank declaration for him to fill out and sign, asking for a pension which was his by right under the law just passed. He probably gave it little thought, but, anyhow, he duly executed it, and it was duly filed in the Pension Office, together with the Surgeon's certificate of disability on which he was discharged, and, to the credit of the nurse be it noted, the blank distinctly stated that no fees were charged the boy.

From the hour those papers were filed in the bureau the case, you see, was complete in the full official sense of the word. The origin of the disability was fully established by the record of the Surgeon's certificate, and surely it needed no further medical examination to establish that he had only one arm left him, and he was forevermore entitled under the law to a pension from the date of discharge.

Why was not the certificate issued at once, and sent to him post haste? Nay, why didn't the Commissioner take it to him himself and take off his hat—the d— clerk, when better men than he were being murdered and mutilated every day—and make his best bow, and deem it an honor to present it to the young warrior? God knows. So the boy's claim slept in the Commissioner's pigeon hole and the Commissioner slept in the Commissioner's chair, and they both snored together until the little A. A. G. came alone one day and kicked in the door and raised Cain.

Aroused by a Fraudulent Pensioner.

And this was the manner of the raising of the Cain, "as follows, to wit, namely":

Twenty-eight years passed since the mutilated boy filed his claim and went home, when Congress on June 27, 1890, passed a certain well-known pension bill. The boy, now a grown and toiling and badly handicapped man, read about the bill in his weekly papers, perhaps, but remembering that he had many years ago asked for a pension, and had not got it, he concluded that the Government didn't like him or something, and at any rate he paid no more attention to it. But one day, when he was "down to the village," there was Bill Smith dancing around as full as a goat and waving a pension certificate for $12 under the act of June 27, 1890. And then our old hero remembered that Bill Smith enlisted in '64 in a 100-day regiment that never left Readville, and that Bill Smith had had his arm bit off with a buzz saw, as every one knew. And so our hero says: "By gosh, I think they might give me $12, too, for mine was shot off, by gum, by a darned rebel, by golly." And off he goes and pays some pettifogger $15 or $20 to fill out a blank declaration for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. Poor boy! how should he know how to fill out that pitiful blank without the aid of the learned village justice, and how was the Justice to live without such yokels to skin? But that is no matter; nothing to do with the case. Anyhow, in due time, the declaration was made out and executed and mailed and arrived in Washington, received its number—we will say for example, original invalid number 1,232,578—and having served in a Massachusetts regiment, the case went to the files of the Eastern Division, and one morning, with forty or fifty other cases, was dumped on my desk.

Now, this blank declaration provides that claimant must state whether or not he has previously applied for a pension. When I came to read this declaration (of course this was the first time that I had ever heard of his case) I was astounded to find him telling in a humble, pitiful sort of way the tale of thirty years ago, when he had filed a claim that he had never heard of since. And I got hot in the collar, and I jumped out of my chair with a big cavalry cussword, and I skipped off up stairs to the Record Division, and I made them dig out the old record books of 1862 (it was in 1892 that I was on this hunt) from the cobwebs and the dust and dirt, and I hunted it up myself and found the record and the number of the case, No. 3,000 and something. Think of it, one of the very first cases of the war! Then I tore down stairs again and plunged into the files of the Eastern Division and pulled out the original papers, and I rushed back to the Chief of the Record Division and I said:

"Here, consolidate (as we term it) these two numbers. This is no one-hundred-day, eleventh-hour, Eleventh Corps man, with over a million for his office number, but one of the first cases ever filed, and which was complete thirty years ago."

A Pension in a Hurry.

And the Chief of Records laughed, as though it was a good joke, and I damned him, and he vacated the number, and I skipped back to my desk, and in fifteen minutes I wrote my brief and fastened the papers together and took them straight to the Commissioner himself, (a thing, I grant you, that was against the rules of the office,) and showed him that the case was complete and had been for thirty years, and I said it was a shame and should be made "special." He said he agreed with me, and that it should be, and, to his credit be it said, (it was Gen. Raum,) he did make it "special." He sent for me himself two or three days afterward and said the certificate was issued and mailed, and I felt like asking him to go out and take a drink, only I compromised and asked some one else for a filer. Then I figured it up, and I found that my one-armed man up in Massachusetts on his first check drew over $8,000. What an astonished fellow he must have been!

Now, I say that in any public office where such a thing as that can possibly happen, in that public office is gross mismanagement or carelessness, or lack of proper system and checks. Doubtless there are thousands of similar cases there that are still unearthed. The unearthing of this was not specially due to any wonderful skill or genius of mine. The point is that it should have been unearthed years before under any proper system of work.

CHURCH ROW IN ARKANSAS.

Answer of Supporters of Archbishop Brown to Attacks of the Friends of Dr. Gass.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 13.—The answer of the Secretary and the Notification Committee of the special council of the Diocese of Arkansas to the protest against the consecration of Archdeacon William Montgomery Brown of Ohio as Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Arkansas has been made public.

It says: "In answering the protest of Mr. Whipple and others we do not deem it necessary to reply in detail to its statements and allegations. We are satisfied that those whose duty it becomes to pass upon it will readily see from the document itself the spirit that dictates it. Its character is such that no churchman, in our opinion, will for a moment give it such consideration as would cast upon the Diocese of Arkansas the stigma therein attempted. It is plain to be seen that the paper emanates entirely from a few individuals acting in an individual capacity."

The answer asserts that the election was in a regular and canonical manner, and meets the statements in the protest in the order in which they occur. The charges against Dean Hobbs of Trinity Cathedral, the answer avers, were actuated by "a manifested personal and, we think, uncalled for malicious feeling against the Dean of the cathedral."

In reference to the Bishop's annual address in 1897, in which he advocated the election of a man of wealth as Bishop Coadjutor, it is stated that the Bishop entertained the sentiment before Brown's name was ever mentioned as a candidate. The charges of fraud and bribery are denied, and the affidavits are produced to substantiate the denial.

The protest concludes with a statement of local conditions, "the narration of which stirs in us the deepest regret." In this it is alleged that Gov. Dan W. Jones and Hon. William G. Whipple, Chancellor of the diocese, boasted before and after the election that if the Rev. Dr. Gass of Christ Church of this city were defeated there would be no Bishop Coadjutor in the Diocese of Arkansas, and that the Governor suggested that in case of Dr. Gass's defeat the council could be broken up.

MURDER NEAR ATHENS, N. Y.

Man Stabbed and Thrown on the Railroad—Alleged Murderer Arrested.

ELMIRA, Feb. 13.—The mangled body of William Murray of Waverly was found on the Lehigh tracks between Athens and Sayre, Penn., early this morning.

Several knife wounds, which surgeons say caused his death, were found on the body.

William Wolf, who was seen with bloody hands near where the body was found, is held in jail to await the result of the inquest. He tells conflicting stories.

THE DEAD OF GLOUCESTER.

Memorial Service for Fishermen Who Were Lost in 1897.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 13.—The annual memorial service under the direction of the Gloucester Fishermen's Institute, were held in the First Baptist Church this afternoon before a large audience, many of whom were relatives and friends of fishermen who lost their lives at sea last year. Practically all of the clergy of the city were in the pulpit and participated in the services.

The memorial list shows that 96 men lost their lives while in the pursuit of their dangerous calling during the year 1897, their average age being thirty-one years. There are 17 widows and 45 children left to mourn their loss. A large percentage of the unfortunate fishermen were natives of the British provinces.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—8 Battery Place; Michael Kaydendan; damage, $500.

12:10 A. M.—2,196 Third Avenue; Rudolph Ellinger; damage, $1,000.

1:50 A. M.—109 Chrystie Street; Joseph Sipp; damage, $5.

7:30 P. M.—33 Cortlandt Street; W. H. Nathon; damage, $5.

9:55 P. M.—2,560 Eighth Avenue; Anton Entel; damage, $5.

The New Pennsylvania Limited.

With its new equipment, the Pennsylvania Limited is the most complete and the handsomest train in the world. Leaves New York every morning for Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis.—Adv.

Physicians who have tested its merits unhesitatingly recommend

Malt-Nutrine

—the Food Drink. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

The Union's Committee Saw Mayor Van Wyck and Now Call Him "A Brick."

McCARTNEY JUST THE REVERSE

Difference in Feeling Arose Because the Mayor Was Sorry He Could Not Pay the Snow Shovelers More—Commissioner Wasn't Conciliatory.

Mayor Van Wyck has suddenly become the pet idol of the Central Labor Union, while Street Commissioner McCartney, on the other hand, has been condemned as a wicked enemy of organized labor, and this because the Mayor happened to stroke the fur of the organized labor feline the right way, while the representative of the Street Cleaning Department showed a decided lack of diplomacy by brushing the fur in the wrong direction, and thus causing the keenly sensitive creature to spit fire and scratch.

Delegate Samuel Prince, who at the previous meeting of the Central Labor Union had been appointed on a committee to complain to the Mayor and the Street Commissioner that the snow shovelers had been paid only $1.25 for ten hours' work, instead of $2 for an eight-hours' working day, made his report yesterday. He said:

"Mayor Van Wyck received us very cordially. I, being the spokesman of the committee, told him that we had come in behalf of the street cleaners, and then said that the snow shovelers got only $1.25 for a ten hours' workday, when the law said that city workers should not get less than $2 a day for eight hours' work.

"The Mayor then replied as follows: 'Gentlemen, I want you to understand that when I wrote my letter of acceptance I distinctly stated that I was with the struggling people, and I am with them now. I did not say that to gain votes, because I meant it.'"

"By gosh, but the Mayor is a brick!" exclaimed an enthusiastic delegate, and the others applauded and cheered.

Delegate Prince said further by way of apology for the Mayor, to relieve him of responsibility for the snow shovelers' low wages, that the contracts for the city work had been entered into before he became Mayor. Then he added:

"I'll tell you what the Mayor said further. He said: 'In the future I shall sanction no contracts for city work that have not a clause specifying that no man shall be paid less than $2 a day for eight hours.'"

"Did he really say that?" asked another delegate, rubbing his hands in glee.

"Yes, he said it, and repeated it, too."

Then there was another outburst of applause.

Delegate Prince then related his experience with Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney. He said that when the committee called at the Street Cleaning Department they were ordered out, but refused to go, and demanded to see Mr. McCartney. When he came out and heard what the committee wanted he replied by a stump speech on the necessity of economy, and referred the committee to the Corporation Counsel.

Here Delegate Lawrence of the clothing cutters said he had something further to say about Commissioner McCartney. The committee complained to him that the uniforms of the street cleaners had been made by a non-union firm, but the Commissioner referred them to his deputy, Capt. Gibson.

Capt. Gibson Also Disliked.

The latter, continued Delegate Lawrence, sent a polite reply by note, in which he said: "Your communication having been turned over to me for consideration, I would say that as long as the department gets good and satisfactory service in the matter of uniforms, it is of little moment who makes them or under what conditions they are made. It is to the interest of the department to get the best for the least money, as the men have to pay for their uniforms themselves, and even if the city did, we would work with the same end in view. We have had no complaints such as you mention in your letter. I would state for your information that we are getting supplies from dealers for this service."

Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians, said with much indignation: "This is the most insolent letter that a representative of organized labor ever received. It is the duty of organized labor to get him out of his office if possible."

"He is only a hold-ever, anyway," remarked Delegate Friday. "You've got to give a military salute whenever you approach him."

"I don't believe in going to subordinates; you should go straight to the Mayor," said Delegate Archibald.

A resolution was then offered to make this complaint to the Mayor, and Delegate McCabe moved to amend by directing the committee to go also to Mr. Croker.

The Chair declared the amendment out of order, and the resolution was passed, and Delegates Lawrence, O'Connell, Rhodaback, Johnson, and Warner were appointed on the committee. A vote of thanks was also passed for Mayor Van Wyck, and he was declared to be a true friend of organized labor.

The delegates from the Actors' Protective Union asked the meeting to indorse a bill entitled "An act to punish frauds committed against actors." It provides that if a manager, by false statement or misrepresentation, should take any actors on a tour and then discharge them without cause, and fail to pay their salaries and fare back home, he will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to a fine of $250, or a year's imprisonment. The meeting unanimously indorsed the bill.

Delegate McCabe of the gold beaters reported that the employers have decided to reduce the wages of their men $3 a week on April 1. When a committee of the union called on the employers the latter said they were obliged to reduce wages on account of the competition of two non-union firms. Mr. McCabe asked the meeting to give him credentials to the gilders and painters to secure their help in the fight that the goldbeaters will make against the reduction. The request was granted readily.

The Lie Passed.

A committee which had been appointed to investigate the claims of the two rival factions of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers to representation in the Central Labor Union reported in favor of the faction which remained in the order of the Knights of Labor and against the faction led by Assemblyman John F. Maher.

The Maher faction has hitherto been represented here and is strongly supported by the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which it intends to join, while the Knights of Labor faction is supported by nearly all the building trades, who are mostly knights.

A lively discussion arose between knights and federation men, and after a hot debate, in which a representative of the Knights of Labor faction called Delegate Friday a liar and challenged him to come outside and "get licked," for which challenge the Chair threatened to eject him from the hall, the meeting decided to make the report the special order of the day next Sunday.

MAINE ICE CROP ABUNDANT.

Operations Checked by a Thaw, but the Kennebec Has Plenty.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13.—The recent thaw caused many of the Kennebec ice companies to suspend operations for a few days, but will not affect the size of the crop. Some firms had already completed their harvesting.

Where fields had not been cared for the ice wasted badly, but the Kennebec still has enough left to supply the whole country. Work will be continued at all points to-morrow.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHESTER, Vt., Feb. 13.—The Chester Hotel and a stable adjoining were burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Chicago Portland Cement Company, at Hawthorn, to-day. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $50,000.

MOLINE, Ill., Feb. 13.—The Auditorium Opera House, with its contents, was destroyed by fire this evening. Adjoining store buildings also suffered from fire and water. The total loss is $80,000.

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Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm

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CONRAD BEHRENS' DEAD.

The Bass Singer Passes Away in This City After an Operation for Appendicitis.

Conrad Behrens, the famous opera singer, died yesterday at Lange's private hospital at 691 Lexington Avenue, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

He was born at Samaleben on the Elbe in the Duchy of Brunswick, and was the son of a clergyman. He was educated in the public school in that place and later attended the gymnasium in Brunswick.

His parents had intended him for the Church. At the age of fifteen his father was promoted to chief preacher at St. Paul's, at Hamburg, and there the boy was placed in a mercantile house, where he soon became correspondent, he being already familiar with English, French, Italian, Swedish, and Dutch, besides his own native language. He soon after obtained a similar situation in Stockholm. Here he became acquainted with a number of influential citizens, who became struck with his remarkably melodious, although still uncultivated, voice. He began singing in public, and the volume of his voice attracted great attention.

The attention of the King of Sweden was called to the young singer, and he sent him to Paris to cultivate his voice. After several years' hard study Behrens returned to Stockholm and made his début in the Könial Theatre. He was eminently successful, and was forthwith engaged for eight years. At the end of that term he returned to Berlin, and there he was a member of the Royal Opera for three years.

At the invitation of the composer, Franz Abt, Mr. Behrens accepted an engagement at the Court Theatre in Brunswick, where he had first been instructed in singing. Very soon afterward he received a flattering invitation as first bass in Her Majesty's Theatre in London. This was in 1874, and he remained there until 1880, and gained the same renown as did Tietjens, Nilsson, Gerster, Trebelli, Tamberlich, Faure, and others.

Affairs of a financial character called him to Rotterdam, where he sang until 1886. In November of that year Lamoureux, the director of a large orchestra in Paris, asked him to study the rôle of the King in "Lohengrin." Behrens went to Paris and made a contract with Lamoureux. In April, 1887, he appeared as King Heinrich, and for ten appearances in this rôle he received 8,000 francs.

After his first appearance in Paris The Figaro published a long article about him, and Christine Nilsson was said to have made the statement that Behrens had the best bass voice that she had ever heard.

On the termination of his contract Behrens returned to Rotterdam, where he studied the rôle further, and in April, 1887, he appeared in Paris, where he achieved still greater success. All musical Paris swarmed to hear him.

Since then he has sung in grand opera in Europe and America, and in 1890 he became a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company, in New York.

Behrens's principal role was the King in "Lohengrin," and other parts of Wagnerian opera. In the past few years he undertook operas on his own account, and cooperated with others in the great Saengerfestivals of the North American Saengerbunds in Cleveland July 11 to 14, 1893. He loved to sing the Swedish folk-songs.

A STORY OF A MASKED ROBBER.

Wife of a Postmaster Who Is Just Leaving Office Says $250 Was Stolen from Her.

The Richmond Hill (L. I.) police were notified last night of a peculiar case of robbery which took place at Ozone Park, L. I. According to the story of Mrs. Ida Chevalier, the wife of O. W. Chevalier, the Postmaster of Ozono Park, she was sitting in her kitchen at 8 o'clock counting some money, about $250 in all.

Suddenly a man wearing a silk handkerchief across his face stepped in and, placing a revolver at her face, took the money and disappeared.

Mrs. Chevalier raised an outcry which brought several of her boarders into the room and the police were informed. To-day Mr. Chevalier will turn over the Post Office to George W. Hitchcock, and the $250 Mrs. Chevalier was robbed of, she says, was the Government's money.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN CUBA.

The Spaniards in Need of Supplies and Additional Troops.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Advices from Nipe, on the north coast, say that the insurgents concentrated near Sibanicu and La Yaya on the 7th inst. and attacked the outskirts of Puerto Padre, San Miguel, and Chaporra, but without result. Gens. Linares and Vara Rey on Jan. 30 and Feb. 1 fell into a strong insurgent ambuscade and suffered a continuous fire for a day and a night. On Feb. 7 Gens. Linaros and Vara Rey left again, marching toward Bayamo and Rejondon, continuing on toward Mojia and the north.

Gen. Castellano is at Puerto Principe. Gen. Luque remains at Holguin. News is awaited of an engagement that occurred yesterday in that section. It is believed in Spanish military circles that the insurgent Gen. Calixto Garcia has fallen back to the camp of Gen. Jesus Rabi.

Additonal supplies are greatly needed by the Spanish, particularly for use at the hospitals; and the Chief commanding the battalions lack the force necessary for operations and to replace their losses. Moreover, the guerillas are very much discontented. There is great need of horses for the cavalry. At Mayari the supplies have failed.

The column operating near Plantanillo sustained a fire all the morning of Feb. 9, the insurgents rendering it exceedingly difficult to continue the work of construction of the forts at Concholi. The exact result is not yet known.

Col. Ordonez, while reconnoitering with 700 men near the insurgent camp at Capiro, met the insurgents in strong force and lost several killed and wounded.

The Henry Sherry Failure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13.—A statement of the liabilities of Henry Sherry, the lumberman who failed some time ago, and the six companies in which he was interested, gives the amount as $1,250,000, with nominal assets of $700,000. Mr. Sherry's personal liabilities are $623,000, and in addition to this he has indorsed the papers of his corporations for $580,000 more. The assets to meet these items are now estimated to be worth $350,000.

Italy's Impoverished Army.

Rome Dispatch in The Pall Mall Gazette.

The necessity of calling out the men who were released from service with the colors last year draws attention once more to the state of the Italian Army. There are twelve army corps, and so limited are the financial resources of the country that after the staff and the officers have been provided for there is little left for the rank and file. The sad consequence is that, notwithstanding the scores of millions Italy has spent on her army in the past, and the £10,000,000 she is still spending annually, it is insufficient to insure the security of the country. More men have had to be called under arms, because the companies of every regiment are much below their normal strength.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A HERESY TRIAL POSSIBLE

Complaints About a Book by Prof. McGiffert of Union Theological Seminary.

MEANING OF LORD'S SUPPER

The Professor's Remarks About It Condemned in Many Letters Sent to Members of the New York Presbytery.

Members of the Presbytery of New York are in receipt of letters from every part of the country, urging that the Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, one of its members and Washburn Professor of Church History in Union Theological Seminary, be brought before the New York Presbytery on a charge of heresy. The causes of this demand are some statements made by Prof. McGiffert in his recent book, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age." This book is the third in the series comprising the "International Theological Library," which is edited by the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs of Union Seminary, and the Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond of the Free Church College, Aberdeen, Scotland. Prof. McGiffert is about forty-five years old, and is recognized as one of the ablest men in the Presbyterian Church in his special field of research.

The writers of these letters to members of the New York Presbytery are declared to have been some on one and some on the other side of the famous Briggs and Smith controversies. Hence it is inferred that it is not the old trouble broken out afresh. Some of the strongest of the letters come from Chicago, St. Louis, Indiana, and the Northwest, where liberal elements predominate, and not from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, which are centres of the old Scotch and Scotch-Irish conservative elements. But the letters come from everywhere and are having a marked effect upon members of New York Presbytery.

Many parts of the McGiffert book are attacked, but a majority of the letters received mention the parts on which to base a trial for heresy as the expressions concerning the Lord's Supper. These are given as authoritative notes, and are thus considered as having more direct bearing and significance than as if in the body of the book. In them the spiritual character of the sacrament, the greatest in the Christian Church, is expressly denied, so the writers of the letters affirm, and the statement is made that the Disciples continued a mere custom because Christ, in a casual manner and not in a memorial, a spiritual, or a paschal sense, ate and drank with them on the night in which He was betrayed; and that as food for a spiritual body it was unthought of either by Jesus or His immediate friends, or, indeed, by the early Church.

The Passages Objected To.

The passages occur on pages 69 and 70 of the book mentioned, and are:

"There can be no dobut that Jesus ate the Last Supper with His Disciples, as recorded in all three of the synoptic Gospels, and that He said of the bread which He broke and gave to His companions, 'This is My body,' and of the wine which He gave them to drink, 'This is My blood of the covenant, which is shed for many,' and that He did it with a reference to His approaching death. But more than this our sources hardly warrant in asserting positively. It was apparently not the institution of a memorial feast that He had in mind so much as the announcement of His impending death and the assurance that it would result not in evil but in good to His Disciples. He had already told them that He must die, and that His death would be in reality a means of blessing to them. He now repeated that prophecy and promise in vivid and impressive symbol. As the bread was broken and the wine poured out, so must His body be broken and His blood shed, but not in vain; it was for their sake and not for theirs alone, but for the sake of many. To read into this simple and touching act—unpremeditated and yet summing up in itself the whole story of His life of service and of sacrifice—subtle and abstruse doctrines, is to do Jesus a great injustice, for it takes from the scene all its beautiful naturalness which is so characteristic of Him and so perfectly in keeping with His direct and unaffected thought and speech.

"He was not teaching theology, nor was he giving veiled utterance to any mysterious truth concerning His person and work. He was simply foretelling His death and endeavoring to impart to His disciples something of that divine trust and calmness with which He approached it. But after His death, when his followers ate bread and drank wine together, they could not fail to recall the solemn moment in which Jesus had broken bread in their presence, and with a reference to His impending death had pronounced the bread His body and the wine His blood; and remembering that scene, their eating and drinking together must inevitably, whether with or without a command from Him, take on the character of a memorial feast in which they looked back to His death as he had looked forward to it.

Paul's Reference to the Supper.

"Even if one were to question, as Julicher does, whether Christ actually did institute a memorial feast, which His disciples were to continue celebrating until His return, it can hardly be doubted that Paul was reproducing what he had received from the earlier disciples, when he represented Jesus as saying, 'This do in remembrance of Me.' It can hardly be doubted, in other words, that it was believed, at any rate at an early day, if not from the beginning, in the Church of Jerusalem, that Jesus had commanded them to do as they actually were doing when they ate and drank together. There is no indication in our sources that in those early days the Lord's Supper was thought of as a continuation of or substitute for the Jewish Passover, or that any paschal significance whatever attached to it."

Upon this point the Presbyterian Confession of Faith, in the Larger Catechism, says:

"As the body and blood of Christ are not corporally or carnally present in, with, or under the bread and wine in the Lord's Supper; and yet are spiritually present to the faith of the receiver, no less truly and really than the elements themselves are to their outward senses; so they that worthily communicate in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper do therein feed upon the body and blood of Christ, not after a corporal or carnal but in a spiritual manner; yet truly and really, while by faith they receive and apply unto themselves Christ crucified and all the benefits of His death."

A member of the New York Presbytery, whose name is well known throughout the country, spoke yesterday of the McGiffert incident thus:

"I have seen at least 100 letters mentioning not alone the quotation from the McGiffert book, 'A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' wherein it is denied that Jesus Christ instituted any sacrificial supper, and that there is any memorial or spiritual significance to the eucharist, but half a dozen other parts of the same book. One of the latter is Prof. McGiffert's remarks about the passage in St. Mark, xiv., 25, saying: 'Expecting, as he did, to return at an early day, He can hardly have been solicitous to provide for the preservation of His memory, and it is a notable fact that neither Matthew nor Mark records such a command, while the passage in which it occurs in Luke is omitted in many of the oldest manuscripts, and is regarded as an interpolation by Westcott and Hort.'

A Question of Honesty.

"Put the matter on the common plane of worldly honor. Ought not a man to be as honest in religious as he is in business matters? Suppose a man took your goods under the promise of payment, used them, and upon tendering said payment insisted upon your taking spurious coin, or something that was not coin at all, stoutly declaring to you all the time that it was real gold, or real value. What would you say of him? If this man does not believe the teaching of the Presbyterian Church, aye, of the Protestant Episcopal, of the Methodist Episcopal, and of all evangelical Churches; if he does not accept the teaching set forth in the Catechism, namely, that there is a spiritual side to the Lord's Supper, why is he not honest enough to get out of the Church? Why does he remain in the Presbytery and compel a trial for heresy? Why does he presume to stay in a seminary and lecture to future occupants of Presbyterian pulpits? Is that as honest a course as business men in commercial transactions demand and expect?

"I fear that the New York Presbytery will be plunged into another heresy trial. It may not be, for you can never tell what a Presbytery will do, especially the New York Presbytery, but I do not see how else this storm of indignant letters from every part of the country, and from liberals as well as conservatives, can be answered. It is not the old division over the Briggs and Smith matter.

"This denial of the Westminster Catechism affects as deeply the so-called progressive party in the Presbyterian Church as it does the old Scottish Covenanters. The Church, so far as I can hear, is unanimous against teaching of this sort, and I for one am against an institution whose President has just subscribed at his installation to the Westminster Catechism continuing to permit one of its most prominent professors to teach a vital point strictly contradictory to that Catechism."

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MURDERS IN INDIANA.

Two Miners Killed at Grant and Lodi—Two Others Receive Fatal Wounds.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 13.—In a quarrel Saturday night in a saloon at Grant, a coal mining town north of this city, John Carrington shot and killed Wesley Niece. He also shot Bayless Niece, who will die. The murderer escaped.

At Lyford, another mining town, the Postmaster, John Gilfoy, shot Joseph Hoffman, who will die.

John Besete, an Italian, at Lodi, was struck in the neck with a miner's pick and killed. His body was then placed under the elevator, running down to the shaft, where it was found.

Some Population Statistics.

From The Daily Chronicle of London.

According to some recent Russian statistics, the population of that immense empire has been augmented since 1891 by over 10,000,000 souls. In that year it numbered 119,000,000, and at the present time it is rather over 129,000,000. Since 1851 the population of France has only increased a little over 4,000,000. In that year it stood at 34,200,000, as compared to 38,500,000 at the present time. During this period the population of Germany has risen from 35,000,000 to 53,000,000. That of Russia in Europe (minus Finland and Poland,) which was in 1851 53,000,000, is now 94,000,000, marking an increase of 41,000,000, and the population of the United States has risen from 23,500,000 to 73,500,000, marking an increase of 50,000,000.

The Distress in Greece.

From The Daily News of London.

The Greek Refugees' Committee has received a report from Sir Edwin Egerton, K. C. B., her Majesty's Minister at Athens, on the relief work among the destitute Greeks. More refugees are going back to Edipsos, where 1,000 are being fed daily from the soup kitchen. At Chalcis the number fed daily is over 3,000, and it is increasing, as refugees are going there from the mainland. Mr. Bigham has already issued 200 sacks of flour to the most distressed families, and is now distributing blankets at Larissa and in the surrounding villages. From the £5,000 sent to Sir E. Egerton, Mr. Noel has expended £2,225 on the soup kitchens, and £1,500 has gone in purchasing corn, clothing, setting up looms, and in wages to workers.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont, and Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska.

HOFFMAN—E. H. Hirton, Savannah, Ga., and W. A. Windburn, Savannah, Ga.

HOLLAND—Major W. Ewing, England, and A. Almido Brandes, Brazilian Legation, Washington.

MANHATTAN—M. McKenzie, London, and Enoch V. Stoddard, State Board Charities, Rochester.

WALDORF—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. M. Freeman, furnishing goods; A. Vanderpyl, dry goods, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Knight, dry goods; W. L. Shaw, notions, 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Cather & Buster, Brenham, Texas; W. J. Cather, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks and velvets, 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

David, A., Wilmington, Del.; notions; Grand Hotel.

Dalkowitz, S., & Brother, San Antonio, Texas; S. Dalkowitz, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Evans, S. G., Evansville, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, cloaks and suits; W. H. Merritt, dry goods, &c., 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; S. Wohl, millinery, ribbons, and laces, 45 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. C. Mizer, leather goods and jewelry, 57 White Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Guenther, A., Sioux City, Iowa; fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; M. N. Fuhrman, notions and fancy goods, 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Harned, Bergner & Von Maur, Peoria, Ill.; P. A. Bergner, millinery and ribbons, 47 Lispenard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Loeb, Hirsch & Co., Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, overalls and pants, 435 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. S. Deutsch, furnishing goods, ladies' wear, notions, and jewelry, 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, M. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Marks, clothing, 451 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, dry goods; W. Schuderer, cloaks; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks, notions, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 623 Broadway; Hoffman House.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Moir, ribbons, notions, fancy goods, &c., 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Hess, millinery and ribbons, 338 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; F. W. Nevins, furnishing goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Schlessinger & Mayer, Chicago, Ill.; M. Henry, carpets, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Evansville, Ind.; A. Strauss, clothing; M. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; W. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stein, Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Holland House.

Specker Brothers Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. J. Gessing, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, clothing; I. Strauss, Jr., clothing; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

Sun rises...6:54 A. M. | Sun sets...5:38 P. M. | Moon rises...1:32 A. M.

High Water This Day.

A. M.: S. Hook....1:03 | Gov. Isl'd...1:05 | H. Gate....3:01

P. M.: S. Hook....1:31 | Gov. Isl'd...1:20 | H. Gate....3:16

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, FEB. 15.		
Capua, Pernambuco, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dunstan, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.		
Asiatic Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Madiana, Bermuda, &c.	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 17.		
Ardandhu, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	....
FRIDAY, FEB. 18.		
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, FEB. 19.		
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Saratoga, Nassau and Cuba	11:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. †18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. †18.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 14.

Berlin, Antwerp, Feb. 5.
Capua, Hamburg, Jan. 26.
Croft, Dundee, Jan. 30.
El Rio, New Orleans, Feb. 8.
Island, Shields, Jan. 29.
Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 29.
La Normandie, Hamburg, Feb. 5.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Feb. 9.
Marengo, Newcastle, Jan. 31.
Orizaba, Havana, Feb. 10.
Oscar II., Hamburg, Jan. 27.
Prins Maurits, Port au Prince Feb. 7.
Russian Prince, Shields, Jan. 29.
Saratoga, Nassau, Feb. 10.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Feb. 11.
Tauric, Liverpool, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 15.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Feb. 8.
Aras, Shields, Feb. 1.
Caribbee, St. Croix, Feb. 9.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Feb. 12.
El Mar, New Orleans, Feb. 10.
Lampassas, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 12.
Menemsha, Galveston, Feb. 9.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, Feb. 9.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16.

Amalfi, St. Lucia, Feb. 7.
Andes, Jamaica, Feb. 10.
Chateau Lafite, Bordeaux, Feb. 2.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Feb. 7.
Grangense, Para, Feb. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Feb. 9.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 11.
Seneca, Havana, Feb. 12.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 14.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

Chicago City, Swansea, Feb. 3.
El Monte, New Orleans, Feb. 12.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Feb. 2.
Hispania, Havre, Feb. 6.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Feb. 5.
Lahn, Bremen, Feb. 8.
Paraense, Ceara, Feb. 5.
Prussia, Hamburg, Feb. 5.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

Campania, Liverpool, Feb. 12.
Londonian, London, Feb. 5.
Mobile, London, Feb. 6.
Mohican, Swansea, Feb. 4.
Peruvian, Glasgow, Feb. 5.
San Marcos, Galveston, Feb. 12.
Scindia, Gibraltar, Feb. 4.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Feb. 4.

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 13.

SS Santo Domingo, (Span.,) Aguirre, Havana Feb. 9, with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:45 A. M. 14th.

SS Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Hettmeyer, Rotterdam Jan. 27, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Shields Jan. 26, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) Schyott, Cardenas Feb. 5 and Matanzas 8th, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Dora, (Br.,) Mitchell, St. Vincent, C. V., Jan. 29 via Hampton Roads Feb. 12, in ballast to C. B. Richard & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Richmond, Glover, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Gulf Stream, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Arabia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Hamburg Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 P. M.

Ship Louise, (Ger.,) Loof, London 55 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to Theodore Ruger & Co.

Bark Glenrosa, (Windsor, N. S.,) Card, Demerara 29 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Peerless, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Saunders, Savanna-la-Mar, Ja., 31 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark New York, (Ital.,) Spiridion, Alexandretta, (Egypt,) 96 ds., with licorice root to MacAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. C. Seager.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 13, 9:30 P. M., S. E., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Oevenum, (Port.,) for Lisbon, &c.
SS Alesia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) for Marseilles, Naples, &c.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) for Flushing for orders.
SS Goodwin, (Br.,) for Bombay.
SS St. Louis, for Newport News.

Spoken.

Ship Fritz, (Ger.,) from Havre for New York, was spoken Feb. 7 in lat. 44, lon. 45.50.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Louise, (Ger.,) which arr. at this port 13th, reports: Dec. 31, encountered a terrific gale from southwest, which blew with hurricane force, lasting 24 hours and accompanied by enormous seas, during which cargo was shifted.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 7:42 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 8:40 A. M. to-day.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hiller, from New York for Newcastle, Eng., passed Scilly to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, from New York for Havre, passed Scilly at 6:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

Doctor and Cook Agree

The following opinions of high authorities on hygiene and cooking, express the views of all members of the medical and culinary professions.

"Cottonseed oil has direct dietetic value; it holds [illegible] assimilation. [illegible] 'Cottolene' is a most wholesome combination of fresh beef suet and pure cottonseed oil [illegible]"

J. Hobart Egbert, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.
Editor Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

"Vegetable oils (as cottonseed oil) are fast coming to favor with the educated housewives and intelligent cooks. [illegible] The desirable substitute (Cottolene) is purer, more healthful and economical [illegible]"

Marion Harland,
The famous lecturer and cooking teacher.

COTTOLENE

links appetizing food, good health and economy.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, MONTREAL.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate to Take Final Action on the Question of Censuring Senator Murphy.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS MEASURE

Republican Leaders Expect to Need Democratic Assistance to Pass It in the Assembly—This Week's Committee Hearings.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The question of censuring United States Senator Murphy for supporting the Teller free-silver resolution will come up for final action in the Senate to-morrow night. The debate in the Senate last Monday night was on the Brush resolution, but since then the Assembly has adopted Mr. Weekes's amended resolution, which is similar in terms to the one introduced by Senator Brush, and the discussion to-morrow night will be on the question of concurring in the action of the Assembly.

Several resolutions are on the Assembly calendar for to-morrow night, including Mr. Harburger's, recommending such amendments to the existing excise law as will bring about an equalization of the excise tax throughout the State; Mr. Oliver's, calling upon the Commissioner of Public Lighting in the City of New York, within ten days after the passage of the resolution, to furnish detailed information concerning the gas companies operating in the City of New York, and Mr. Maher's, providing for investigation of the Elmira Reformatory and the Northern New York Institute for the Blind.

On Tuesday, in the Assembly, Mr. Hill will call up his resolution providing for the establishment of a colony for consumptives in the State Forest Preserve. On the same day the special committee appointed by the Legislature of 1897 to investigate and report its recommendations as to what lands in the Adirondacks should be purchased by the State will make its report, the fifteen days' extension asked for by that committee expiring on that day.

The time of both houses this week will be devoted largely to routine business, as the leaders are anxious to pass as many bills as possible, in order that the plans for an early adjournment may not miscarry. There probably will be an interesting fight in the Assembly on the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature. This bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee on Friday, and will probably be considered on the order of second reading on Tuesday, and, if not defeated then, will come up for final action on Thursday. The Republican leaders say that the bill will be passed, though they expect to require the assistance of some of the rural Democratic representatives, as many of the Republicans have declared positively that they will not support the bill.

In consequence of the long debate in the Senate on Thursday upon the canal investigation bill, none of the committee meetings appointed for that afternoon took place. As a result the committee appointments for this week are not as clearly defined as is customary. It is supposed that the subjects which were down for discussion at the meetings that were to have taken place on Thursday will be the first to be taken up at this week's hearings. On Tuesday the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions will give a joint hearing with the Assembly Committee on the Wilcox prison bill. On Wednesday the Judiciary Committee will give hearings on the Cantor anti-trust bill, the Ellsworth libel bill, and the various primary election bills, and on Thursday the Cities Committee will hear arguments on the bill relating to the New York City Board of Health.

The important Assembly hearings for the week are as follows:

Tuesday—Before the Codes Committee, Mr. Bondy's anti-conspiracy bill, prepared by the labor organizations; before the Cities Committee, Mr. Sinsheimer's bill increasing salaries in the Street Cleaning Department of New York.

Wednesday—Before the Railroads Committee, Mr. Glaser's bill providing that on all street surface railroads within the limits of the City of New York but five cents fare shall be charged any passenger for one continuous ride; Mr. Hoffman's, providing that in the City of New York no elevated railway shall lease to another corporation or person any of its buildings, stations, fixtures, coaches, cars, or other property for advertising purposes.

Thursday—Before the Excise Committee, Mr. Maloney's bill drafted by the State Liquor Dealers' Association; Mr. Harburger's, to repeal the Raines law, and Mr. Hill's, amending the excise law by providing for a reduced license fee for pharmacists.

HEARING ON THE BONDY BILL.

Its Propositions as to Insurance Companies Objected To.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—A second hearing on the Bondy bill, imposing a discriminatory tax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of foreign fire insurance companies, will be had before the Insurance Committee of the Assembly Tuesday.

Judging from comments made by several members of the committee since the first hearing, at which representatives of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters appeared against the measure, it is not likely to be reported favorably. A Tammany member, of long experience in the Legislature, expressed a widely current opinion when he pronounced the bill a "barefaced strike."

Hebrew Charities Building Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—One of the bills awaiting final reading in the Senate, which probably will be passed Tuesday, is Senator Cantor's, incorporating "The Hebrew Charities Building" in the City of New York.

The objects of the new corporation are declared to be to erect, establish, and maintain a building in which Hebrew benevolent institutions may have their headquarters, and to install in the building a public library, with a special department in Judaica.

TWO MEN DYING IN MEXICO.

One a Garza Conspirator, the Other a Cuban Patriot.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.—Col. Nievas Hernandez, who was suspected of complicity in the Garza conspiracy, and was tried by court-martial and sentenced to death, is dying at the Santiago military prisono. He was of strong constitution, but an inactive life has told on him, and he is slowly wasting away. The evidence against him satisfied the tribunals, but his friends believe in his innocence, although the circumstantial evidence was strong.

Dominiguez Cowan, a member of the Cuban revolutionary junta of New York, and head of the Cuban committee here, is dying. He has been very useful to the Cuban cause, and his death will be a loss to the patriots.

Taking of Human Life Condemned.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 13.—Bishop Abraham Grant of the African Methodist Episcopal Church preached to-night at the Zion Church in this city. In his sermon he declared that the present Congress was inferior to the Congresses of years ago. He said there was no longer any man in it who would champion human life. He claimed that in this country the taking of human life was too frequent, even by process of law. In England during the last year not one life had been taken by process of law, while in the United States 163 persons had been burned to death or hanged by lynching parties.

Proposes Help for Von der Ahe.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—Frank De Haas Robison, President of the Cleveland Baseball Club, to-day sent a dispatch to President Young of the National League, suggesting that something be done to help Chris Von Der Ahe. Mr. Robinson thinks the league should pay Von Der Ahe's debts and get him out of jail, and he proposes that President Young take a vote by telegraph on the question.

A Jersey Young Woman Tired of Life.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Feb. 13.—Miss Ione Taylor, the young woman who tried to end her life on Friday evening, first by taking laudanum and afterward by drowning, made an attempt last night to drown herself in the bathroom of her father's home. She was rescued. She is now guarded constantly, and probably will be sent to an asylum. She is insane over religion.

BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

The Nussbaum Measure Considered Too Severe by Rural Members of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—No proposed legislation of a non-political nature is likely to receive more serious consideration from the present Legislature than that relating to bankruptcy. The Judiciary Committees of the Senate and the Assembly have already held one joint hearing on the subject, and another is projected for this week, the result of which is expected to be the appointment of a joint sub-committee to consider the matter more in detail.

Two bills are before these committees, one introduced by Senator Myer Nussbaum of Albany and the other by Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington of New York. Mr. Nussbaum's, being the more elaborate and comprehensive measure, has received the greater attention, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Redington's may be practically absorbed in it by the incorporation of some of its differing features.

Senator Nussbaum's bill makes county courts courts of insolvency and authorizes the Appellate Division in the City of New York to designate Justices of the Supreme Court to perform the duties imposed upon the County Judges elsewhere. The bill provides for both voluntary and involuntary insolvency.

Under it any inhabitant of the State who owes debts to the amount of $250 and over may apply to the court to be adjudged an insolvent upon surrendering all of his property for the benefit of his creditors. On the other hand, any one or more creditors whose claim or combined claims amount to $250, may institute proceedings against a person who has become insolvent by filing a petition with the court stating the alleged grounds of insolvency, of which nine are specified in the bill.

In case a debtor is pronounced insolvent on any one or more of these grounds, the court must appoint a messenger to take charge of his property until the creditors can agree on an assignee, who must give bond before taking possession of the assets. All executions against the property and attachments against the debtor issued within four months of the adjudication in insolvency are vacated and the title to the property so levied on passes to the assignee. The first dividend to creditors must be paid inside of three months and the estate must be wound up within six months.

No preferences are permitted by the bill. The giving of a preference is made a ground for insolvency, and the preference itself is recoverable by the assignee. Composition is allowed on the consent of a majority of creditors, where the proposed dividend equals 50 per cent. of the debts due. If the dividend is less, three-fourths of the creditors must agree.

A debtor may be discharged from his debts if it can be shown that his insolvency comes through the regular course of his business, and if he can pay 50 per cent. of his liabilities. If he cannot pay 50 per cent., he can only be discharged by the consent of a majority of his creditors, both in number and amount. No corporation and no debtor who has been guilty of fraud is entitled to a discharge under any circumstances.

The bill is severe on the dishonest debtor. All preferences, transfers of property to defeat the act, and fraudulent agreements are prohibited, and the debtor and any and all persons acting with him in any such transactions are made guilty of felony, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years.

The Nussbaum bill, in its main features, meets with the approval of most of the city representatives, but it has not developed strength so far among the members from the interior, whose constituents would be affected by its provisions. The temper of these is generally in favor of nothing more radical than a voluntary insolvency law. They regard the involuntary insolvency provision as giving the power to the city wholesaler to ruin the country merchant by forcing him into bankruptcy on failure to pay a note or other obligation. When it is pointed out that the creditor would have to prove the debtor's insolvency, the answer is made that the very filing of the petition for insolvency is sufficient in nine cases out of ten to cause the merchant's failure, even if he had been solvent before.

The claim of the advocates of the bill is that, by making preferences impossible, it puts all creditors on a level, but there is a disposition on the part of those who champion the debtors' cause to contend that a certain class of debts should be preferred. This was illustrated by Senator Krum, who, at the hearing on the subject last week, contended that, in a case, for instance, where a father lends his son money to start in business, and the son fails, the father's debt should have preference morally and legally.

"The New York merchant has probably been selling the son goods at a good round profit for years," exclaimed Senator Krum, "and has, like as not, made more out of him than the whole amount of his claim. Do you mean to say that the New York creditor ought to come in on a level with the father, who hasn't made a cent out of his loan?" There are many times, Senator Krum contended, when preferences are justified and should be upheld by the courts.

A significant query was addressed to Mr. Nussbaum by Chairman Armstrong of the Assembly Judiciary Committee: "Don't you think," he said, "that it would be going far enough to enact a law providing simply for voluntary bankruptcy?"

NO LIGHT ON RIVER MYSTERY.

Efforts of Several Persons to Identify the Body a Failure.

More than a dozen persons yesterday viewed the mutilated body found at the foot of Roosevelt Street last Tuesday, but not one was able to afford any clue calculated to lead to identification. The police, however, have not lost hope. They argue that the dead man has not yet been missed from his home; that he lived alone, and that as soon as his nearest friends suspect the body to be his they will go to the Morgue.

Capt. James Reynolds of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn yesterday announced that Detective Sergeants Lynch and McGrath of his squad have tracked the movements of T. Abramson, who it was thought might be the victim, up to last Thursday. They learned from William Bergen, a hotel keeper at 68 West Street, Wallabout, that Abramson had been staying at his place. On Tuesday Abramson left his house.

Thomas Smith, a shipping agent, with an office at 68 West Street, saw Abramson on Thursday, going on board the schooner John W. Hall. This schooner left the New York Central Pier, in Jersey City, on Saturday. Bernard Funk of 60 West Street saw Abramson on Tuesday. Smith says that Abramson and the Captain of the schooner were old friends. When Abramson left the hotel he joined the Captain, and they visited the lighter Mars, where Abramson, as he told Smith, signed to go with the Captain as first mate.

Iowa Inheritance Tax.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Feb. 13.—Judge Thornell of the District Court yesterday decided the State law taxing collateral inheritances to be unconstitutional. The law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, and became effective in October. It provides for a 5 per cent. tax on all bequests other than those to direct heirs. The law was attacked on the ground that it was in contravention of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it took property without due process of law. Judge Thornell rendered a verbal opinion, declaring that the law was unconstitutional on the ground taken by the plaintiff, as well as because it contained no provision for annuities. An appeal will be taken by the State.

Boston Policeman Shot.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Peter Neilson, claiming to belong in St. Paul, Minn., shot Policeman W. G. Horton this morning in Dorchester. The policeman thought the man was acting queerly and stopped him. Neilson instantly shot the policeman. The wound is not likely to prove fatal.

Coroner's Jury Censures Saloon Men.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Elijah Mattice, a young farmer of Prattsburg, who was buried in the big storm of Jan. 25, and whose body was found in a gully Friday, returned a verdict severely censuring the saloon keepers of Prattsburg who sold young Mattice intoxicants on the day of his death.

Demand for More Battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships, and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our seaports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and nervousness.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Capt. D. L. Brainerd Sails for Alaska to Command the Expedition to Dawson.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—The steamer Oregon got away for Skaguay, Alaska, to-night. Capt. D. L. Brainerd, who will command the Government relief expedition destined for Dawson, was among the passengers. At the last moment to-day orders were received by Brig. Gen. Merriam, commanding the Department of the Columbia, to delay his departure. The General expected to go to Skaguay so as to gain the latest information as to routes for the relief expedition and to make preliminary arrangements for the four companies of the Fourteenth Infantry that will be sent to Dyea and Skaguay.

Part of the steamer's cargo was 100 tons of relief expedition supplies, consisting almost altogether of food in concentrated form. Except Capt. Brainerd, the officers and men, the pack animals, and the remainder of the supplies left here for Puget Sound Saturday and will go forward on the sailing vessel Lucille.

Besides her 178 cabin passengers and 272 in the steerage, the steamer took 400 tons of miners' outfits, 300 tons of merchandise, and miscellaneous freight, and 350 tons of live stock. The last-named item included fifty dogs, forty-one horses, and thirty-four burros. A few more passengers will be picked up at Astoria. Almost every State in the Union is represented in the passenger list.

To the Klondike in a Bale of Hay.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 13.—The whereabouts of Charles Sleeman, an educated man who suddenly disappeared three weeks ago, has been discovered. He left here with $3 to seek a fortune in the Klondike gold fields. He rode in freight cars to Seattle, and sailed from there Feb. 6 on a barge for a nine days' voyage for Skaguay secreted in a bale of hay. He left here a wife and a son, aged sixteen.

DR. ABBOTT'S ST. PAUL SERIES.

The Brooklyn Preacher Discusses the Apostle's Meaning of Justification and Faith.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church continued last night his series of sermons on St. Paul. He discussed the Epistle to the Romans, and said in part:

"The Christian Church has been divided for centuries on the question whether Paul means by justification that we are reconciled to God or that we are at peace within ourselves. Does it mean that God declares him right or that God makes him right? Neither and both, for the two are one and the same. It is impossible that God should declare a man to be right when He sees him to be wrong, for that would make God a liar. He is reconciled with God and reconciled with himself.

"A similar discussion has taken place respecting the righteousness of God. One set of theologians says the righteousness of God is a gift from God, something He bestows, and others have said it means an attribute or quality of God. And here again, with all respect to the theologians who have discussed this question in books that seem to me dry as dust, I think the two are one and the same. The righteousness of God is God's own character, which He gives.

"The third question is, What is meant by faith? I forget how many different kinds of faith the theologians have furnished us with, historical faith, justifying faith, saving faith, intellectual faith, &c., but I think there are seven, perhaps more, perhaps less. No wonder Paul has been misunderstood. When a great writer undertakes to set before the world a great thought, and when, in changing form of phraseology, there are certain key-words he employs over and over again, we may be sure he employs these key-words with the same essential meaning.

"What does he mean by faith? It is primarily, in Paul's use of it, the perception of the invisible and the eternal. But it is receiving as well as perceiving. It is only as we live that we see life. What Paul says, then, is this: The world is to be set right by receiving God's free gift of righteousness.

"Belief is a purely intellectual act; faith is also an act of the will. We look at the things which are unseen; they are not forced upon us, we turn our attention deliberately toward them. This is the difference between a creed and a confession of faith. A creed is simply the statement of an intellectual opinion; a confession of faith is the acceptance of God."

TOWN MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

Boards of Supervisors in Five Counties of New York to be Chosen.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The second series of Spring elections will take place Tuesday, when town meetings will be held for the selection of Supervisors in five counties—Cayuga, Cortland, Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Schoharie.

With the exception of Schoharie, whose Democratic fame is undying, these counties are all normally Republican, and the votes they cast Tuesday will be watched with interest by those who take these local ballotings as harbingers of the result this Fall.

An especially hard fight is being made in Cortland, which sent a Democrat, Mr. Van Hoesen, to the Assembly this year for the first time in a decade, and the Democrats are predicting that they will "redeem" the county by capturing the Board of Supervisors, consisting now of ten Republicans and five Democrats.

The vote cast in the last two general elections in the five counties to act Tuesday is shown by the following table:

	—1897.—		—1896.—	
County.	Wallace's Plural'y.	Parker's Plural'y.	Black's Plural'y.	Porter's Plural'y.
Cayuga	3,051	....	3,765	....
Cortland	438	....	2,257	....
Jefferson	2,150	....	3,942	....
St. Lawrence	4,863	....	9,410	....
Schoharie	....	310	....	412

After this week's elections there will be a lull until the first Tuesday in March, when twenty counties will hold town meetings.

ESCAPED ON A TROLLEY CAR.

Johnns Threatened His Wife and Was Chased by an Officer.

Churchgoing people yesterday morning witnessed an exciting incident in the neighborhood of the Hanover Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, Williamsburg.

At 570 Bedford Avenue lives Adolph Johnns, a traveling salesman, with his wife, Minnie, and three children. According to Mrs. Johnns's statement to the police, her husband has lately acted strangely. He was in an ugly mood when he reached his house late on Saturday night. It is said that after striking her he attempted to kill her with a knife. She ran into the street, and her cries alarmed the neighborhood and brought out several members of the Hanover Club. On the arrival of a policeman, Johnns had quieted down and he was not molested. Mrs. Johnns feared to go to bed and remained awake all night.

At daylight Johnns's fury asserted itself again. Mrs. Johnns succeeded in quieting him, but he continued to act so strangely that, accompanied by one of her children, she went to the Lee Avenue Police Court and asked for protection. She said she was satisfied her husband meant to kill her at the first opportunity. A policeman attempted to arrest Johnns at his house, but Johnns ran through the basement hall into the yard, where he jumped over several fences before he landed on the lawn of the Nassau Wheelmen's headquarters, at Ross Street and Bedford Avenue.

The policeman ran into the street, which was then crowded with people going to church. A boy pointed the direction Johnns had taken from the Nassau's headquarters, and the policeman started down Ross Street after him. At Wythe Avenue the fugitive was nearly run down by a trolley car of the Franklin Avenue line. Johnns kept on running, but the policeman steadily gained on him. At Kent Avenue and Ross Street a trolley car of the Greenpoint and Myrtle Avenue line approached at a high rate of speed, and Johnns succeeded in getting on without the car being stopped, and the policeman was obliged to give up the chase.

The officer returned to court, where Justice Kramer caused the warrant to be turned over to the police of the Clymer Street Station, with instructions that Johnns's house was to be watched and Johnns arrested if he presented himself.

REPORT ON STATE CANALS

Superintendent of Public Works Gives Reasons for the Decline of Their Usefulness.

TERMINAL CHARGES TOO HIGH

He Suggests a Law to Regulate Them in Preference to the Building of State Elevators—The Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, in his annual report, says that the total expenditures of his department for ordinary repairs and operating expenses of the canals for the year were $863,092.46. The number of boats which navigated the Erie Canal last season was 2,327, of which 1,117 carried grain.

Superintendent Aldridge says the season did not prove a prosperous one for boatmen, and that rates were so unusually low that many of them preferred to tie up their boats rather than operate them at prevailing prices. He instances as reasons the rapid deterioration of the canals for several years previous to the beginning of the general improvement work, the little or no improvement which has been made in canal boats and methods of traction on the canals in the last forty years, and the excessive terminal charges in the harbors of Buffalo and New York.

Superintendent Aldridge deals with the latter question at length, and charges the so-called "elevator combine" with being responsible for the failure of the State to reap the benefits commercially which it was expected would ensue as a result of abandonment of the toll system. He refers to the various propositions which have been made in the past to combat the evil, and deals with the subject of State elevators in New York and Buffalo Harbors. On this subject he says:

To Fix Terminal Charges.

"While I am not prepared to go to the extent of advocating a scheme whereby the State shall enter the field as an active competitor of the elevator trust, I believe the abuses of the so-called combine have reached such a point in their effect upon our commercial interests that the State will be justified in taking extreme measures to render a continuance of the abuses impossible.

"When, in 1882, the State abolished the toll system and declared her artificial waterways free to those who navigate them for commercial purposes, she did so believing that such action would tend to restore to the canals their one-time greatness. Almost coincident with the abolition of the toll system the elevator trust was conceived, and by its subsequent course the benefit which it had expected would result to boatmen and forwarders was nullified."

To correct the abuses practiced by the combine, the Superintendent recommends that the Legislature amend the law of 1888 so that the State, through the Canal Board, on the recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Works, shall have authority to fix the terminal charges which shall be levied or collected by elevator and storage companies. "I believe this would be a better solution of the problem," says the report, "than for the State to undertake on its own account the construction and maintenance of elevators to be operated at Buffalo and New York."

Large Transportation Companies.

As another means of restoring the usefulness of the waterways, Superintendent Aldridge favors the removal of the present $50,000 limit which now governs the formation of forwarding companies. With a law giving the State the right to control terminal charges, he says, the factor which has operated to unite the influence of boatmen and forwarders against the proposition to allow the formation of transportation companies with large capital would be eliminated entirely.

He says that capitalists stand ready to engage in the operation of canalboats constructed on modern lines as soon as the $50,000 prohibition is removed. There would be no cause to fear that the new companies would enter into combination with existing companies to maintain exorbitant charges; and as a further precaution against the possibility of such new corporations becoming detrimental to the best interests of commerce through the adoption of discriminating rates for transportation, Superintendent Aldridge recommends that the Legislature insert in the statute allowing increase of capital stock a provision making it unlawful for the companies to fix discriminating rates.

The Superintendent calls attention to the fact that the bill introduced at the last session of the Legislature fixing a minimum price of 15 cents an hour to be paid for common labor by contractors on public works failed to become a law. He says the failure was due to a clerical oversight, and renews his recommendation of last year that the bill be passed.

The Canal Improvement.

Superintendent Aldridge goes into the subject of the general canal improvement extensively. He argues that the adoption of the constitutional provision that the canal should remain the property of the State forever was a direct declaration that the people believed the canals should be maintained as commercial waterways, and that such declaration implied a willingness on the part of the people to improve the canals, and to keep them in a navigable condition. He refers to the suggestion made by Controller Roberts, after the announcement that the $9,000,000 appropriated would not accomplish all that was desired, that work should be suspended, and the existing contracts abrogated, and takes the same position in relation to this proposition that he did in his reply to the Controller.

He declares that there is not a shadow of proof that the State Engineer and Surveyor ever made an official statement, prior to the vote of the people ratifying the raising of the money, to the effect that $9,000,000 would be a sufficient sum for the purposes required. On the contrary, he says the State Engineer furnished his estimates to the Constitutional Convention on twelve hours' notice, such estimates, founded on incomplete data, calling for an expenditure of nearly $12,000,000. "I assume," says Superintendent Aldridge, "that such estimate was as nearly correct as could have been made by any living man at the time and under the circumstances."

The Superintendent also takes up the suggestion that under the terms of the contracts the State has a right to indefinitely suspend or to abrogate the contracts without laying itself liable to payment of claims for damages resulting to contractors. He says that there is no clause giving him the authority to indefinitely suspend or abrogate the contracts, and that there is no law authorizing the insertion of such a clause in public contracts, and declares that such a law, if it existed, would be declared unconstitutional as infringing the Constitution of the United States, which says no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

FORTY YEARS ON THE FORCE.

Police Sergeant Blair Declares that Only Death Will Retire Him.

Sergeant "Billy" Blair of the Leonard Street Police Station yesterday completed his fortieth year of service on the police force of this city. He did not celebrate the day, except to receive the congratulations of his friends, but put in his regular time at desk duty.

"Am I going to quit?" said the old-timer when asked the question. "Not much. Only death will retire 'Billy the Kid,' as they call me. I'm a young fellow yet, any how."

Sergeant Blair was appointed to the force Feb. 13, 1858, and was assigned to the Oak Street Station. He was made a Sergeant in 1862 for capturing two burglars who had robbed the New Haven Steamboat Company's offices and recovering $10,000 of the booty.

Sugar Machinery for Hawaii.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13.—The City Forge and Iron Company of this city has received a big order for sugar-making machinery to be put into a refinery in Hawaii.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WOES OF A PALE YOUNG MAN.

Troubled with Double Vision He Hired a Cab, and Later Charged Cabby with Robbery—The Result.

A tall, pale young man, suffering from double vision and temporary mismanagement of the legs, was seen at a late hour Saturday night making zig-zag tracks across Washington Street, Brooklyn, and occasionally making irrelevant and disconnected remarks beginning with the word "hooray." A cabman named Frank Clemmons, living at 229 Gold Street, saw a fare in prospect and proffered his services to the young man.

The latter, after experiencing considerable difficulty in calling in his recalcitrant legs, succeeded in reaching the cab and falling into it. Clemmons says he can remember what happened after that, but in this respect he has the advantage of the tall young man.

Early yesterday morning it seemed to him that the cab had stopped and that some one was conversing with him on financial subjects. On investigation he found this to be correct, and after bringing all his faculties to bear on the subject he learned that the financial discourse was being delivered by the cabman and that it had some relation to the topic of paying his fare. When he had learned so much he felt in his pockets and found that he had no money. He mentioned this to the cabman in a sentence studded with hiccoughs, and then fell back into his seat.

The next thing he can recall is being assisted up the steps of the Forty-third Street Station House. This shock brought him to a clearer realization of affairs, and he made a charge against the cabman, and also against one John Rogers of 116 John Street, who had accompanied the cabman on his rambles, of having robbed him of $10, a match safe, and a knife. Clemmons and Rogers were locked up on a charge of larceny. The complainant was Fred Offerman of 358 Fifty-first Street. He is said to have recently fallen heir to a fortune.

In the Butler Street Police Court yesterday Mr. Offerman seemed ill at ease. Clemmons said that the $7.41 found in his pocket belonged to himself, and that he had spent the night driving Offerman all around Brooklyn, stopping at various places. Rogers had the match safe and knife, but explained that Offerman had dropped them and that he had picked them up for safekeeping. Magistrate Bristow promptly discharged the prisoners. Clemmons says he will sue Offerman for false imprisonment.

FREE SONS OF ISRAEL MEET.

Resolution Adopted Lauding Zola for His Action in the Dreyfus Case—Officers Elected.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of the executive convention of Grand Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, was held yesterday at the Terrace Garden. Over 350 representatives from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island were present. The annual routine business was transacted, and especial preparations were made for next year's meeting, the semi-centennial, for which Madison Square Garden has been engaged.

At the morning session Julius Harburger, Grand Master of the United States Grand Lodge, addressed the convention on the feeling in the United States regarding the Semitic race in relation to the present disturbances in Europe. He said that so far as he knew there was no anti-Semitic feeling here, and as evidence submitted the fact that many prominent political positions are held by Jews, who were elected largely by the votes of other races. Judge Henry M. Goldfogle of this city and J. M. Wilgin of Greenville, Miss., also made addresses on the same subject.

The condemnation of ex-Capt. Dreyfus was referred to and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge views with admiration the noble battle which is now being waged by Emile Zola in France for the right of humanity and justice."

At noon dinner was served, after which the election of officers for the coming year was taken up. The following were elected: Grand Master—M. S. Stern; First Deputy Grand Master—Isaac Engle; Second Deputy Grand Master—Jacob Harris of Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—Benjamin Levinger; Grand Secretary—I. H. Goldsmith; Grand Warden—Meyer Goldberg; Grand Tiler—Carson Mirtz; Members General Committee—Isaac Ninen, Benjamin Orbach, and Isaac Baer.

The retiring Grand Master, Ralph Rosenberger, and Solomon Hoffheimer, a member of the Executive Committee, were in charge of the installation exercises.

BROOKLYN TO LOSE A COLLEGE.

Swedish Lutheran Institution to be Moved to New Orange, N. J.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 13.—At the afternoon session of the Swedish Lutheran Conference Saturday it was voted, after a long and spirited debate, to permit the Trustees of Upsala College, Brooklyn, N. Y., to do as they please in the matter of its removal.

This means that the college will be moved to New Orange, N. J., where land valued at $60,000 and an endowment fund of $100,000 have been offered it, conditioned upon the change.

The opposition in the conference wanted the Brooklyn college abandoned, holding that Augustana College, at Rock Island, Ill., was sufficient for all the needs of the conference.

DEAD BABY FOUND IN A LOT.

Was Wrapped Up in Paper and Appeared to Have Been Strangled.

The body of a male child about two days old was found yesterday morning in a lot at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The discovery was made by Maurice Canavan, a contractor, who is building on the lot. The body was wrapped in manila wrapping paper. The face and neck were black, giving rise to the belief that the child had been strangled. The paper was not marked in any way, and only a wooden button hook, not marked, was found beside the package.

Bicycle Policeman Dobson enveloped the body in a piece of rubber cloth, tied it to the handle of his bicycle, and rode to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. It was afterward taken to the Morgue on the same improvised hearse. The police have obtained no clue to the person who left the child in the lot. A number of dead babies have been found in the upper part of the city recently.

CARD PLAYING IN SALOONS.

Four Men Arrested for Gambling Discharged by Magistrate Simms.

Herman Lutchins, a saloon keeper of 40 South Street, and three marine engineers—Charles Campbell, James Lehman, and James Johnson—were arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Centre Street Court, yesterday morning. The policeman who had them in charge said he had captured them Saturday evening, playing cards in Lutchins's saloon. The policeman was sure they were gambling, because, he said, they had a "buck" on the table and $6 in money.

"What is a buck?" the Magistrate asked, and he was told that it was a coin left in a jackpot.

"We used a jackknife, your Honor," explained one of the prisoners.

"Well, that does just as well," said the Magistrate.

Johnson, who is a negro, said he had left his vessel for a few hours Saturday night, and joined his companions in Lutchins's saloon in a game of "drop the heart" for drinks and cigars. One of the party had left a roll of bills on the table for a moment just as the policeman arrived. The game, he said, took place in a room in the rear of the saloon, and all three doors of the room were open to any one who might walk in.

"If we were gambling we wouldn't play in a place like that," said Johnson. The Magistrate was impressed with the explanation, and discharged the men. As there is card playing in every saloon in town at one time or another, the decision is considered as of some importance.

Elevator Conductors' Annual Ball.

The New York Elevator Conductors' Benevolent Association will hold its ninth annual ball and reception at Lenox Lyceum on Monday evening, Feb. 21.

Kensington Post Office Robbed.

KENSINGTON, Conn., Feb. 13.—The Post Office at Kensington was robbed this morning, but the burglars secured only $4 worth of stamps and a small amount of change. The safe was wrecked with dynamite.

NEW YORK STUDIES IN DIET

Agricultural Department Publishes the Results of Investigations in This City.

WHAT THE POOR PEOPLE EAT

Suggestions for Improving Their Food Habits—Ignorance as to What Foods to Use and How to Prepare Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The result of investigations into the food habits of a number of families in the congested districts of New York City, in 1895 and 1896, have been made public by the Agricultural Department, in a report entitled "Dietary Studies in New York City."

The report was prepared by Prof. W. O. Atwater and Prof. C. D. Woods, under whose immediate direction the investigations were conducted, with the co-operation of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The general plan of the study consisted in visiting a number of typical families in the worst congested portions of the city, observing the kinds and amounts of food which they bought and the prices which they paid, noting whether they obtained good weight and measure, and subjecting specimens of the food materials to analyses for the purpose of learning their nutritive values. The work in New York was done mostly by Dr. Isabelle Delaney.

The investigation consisted mainly of studies of dietaries of families of the poorer classes, the majority of whom were on the east side, near the junction of Cherry and Catharine Streets. The people in whose families the studies were made represented a large number of occupations. In some instances they were slovenly and shiftless and took little interest in the appearance of their homes and tables. Other families, though ignorant, were willing and anxious to learn how they might improve their habits of living. The main results of each study are given, with a brief discussion of the chief features.

Following this are some valuable suggestions regarding the improvement of the food habits of city poor.

"It is impossible," the report says, "to lay down any hard and fast rules which shall govern the purchase of food by a family, as these must, to a very great extent, be determined by the different local conditions."

In many of the families there was no attempt made to spread an attractive table.

"One of the most common observations among those who are familiar with the habits of the poorer classes of wage workers," the report continues, "is to the effect that a not inconsiderable amount of the prevalence of intemperance can be traced to poor food and unattractive home tables. Throughout all these dietaries there was shown very little comprehension of the actual nutritive value of the food purchased, the selection apparently being made according to some whim or taste, the presence of certain food materials in the market, or because the housekeeper had become accustomed to purchasing certain kinds of food. The larger number of families spent more than they really could afford for food, and yet frequently received insufficient nourishment."

The question how these people could have obtained more nutriment for the money expenditure is answered only in the most general terms. It is suggested that one of the best and surest ways to improve the condition of the poor is to give them practical instructions and object lessons in the preparation of attractive yet simple and cheap foods.

According to the report, the subjects upon which the women should be instructed include lessons upon the best and most nutritious food materials and those best adapted, in point of cost and ease of preparation, to the needs and circumstances of the family and instruction such as shall enable the housekeeper to prepare simple, wholesome, and palatable dishes from such food.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Hawaiian Annexation to be Pressed in the Senate—Bankruptcy Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Hawaiian annexation treaty will receive a large share of the Senate's attention this week. The friends of the treaty have succeeded in securing quite general assent from Senators in charge of other measures that the treaty shall have practically the right of way until the Senators who want to speak upon it can be heard, and until a vote can be secured, which will decide its fate.

The Corbett case now has the right of way, but the probabilities are that an arrangement will be made early in the week whereby a time will be fixed for voting on the Corbett case, and that then the consideration of the treaty will be allowed to proceed without material interruptions. There are still some speeches to be made on the Corbett matter, and some of them may be made Monday, in case no one is prepared to speak on the treaty. Senator Pettus has a speech to finish in opposition to Corbett. Senators Burrows and Allen also will make opposition speeches, while Senators Hoar and Spooner will address the Senate in Mr. Corbett's behalf.

There will be speeches on the treaty by Senators Gorman, Pettus, Money, Lodge, and others in support of the treaty. Senator Pettigrew has more to say in opposition. Others are to speak on the same side.

It now looks as if the Fortification Appropriation bill would not be considered this week.

The House Wednesday will enter upon the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, which the majority of the Judiciary Committee has reported as a substitute for the Nelson bill, passed by the Senate at the extra session last Summer. Under the order made, the bill is to be debated Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday of this week and voted upon Monday of next week at 4 o'clock. The substitute, which the minority contends practically is the old Torrey bill, including both the voluntary and involuntary features, will be opposed by the Democrats and Populists, but if there is no appreciable defection from the ranks of the majority, the measure will pass. The Democrats and Populists are favorable to the passage of a voluntary bankruptcy bill, but have always vigorously opposed the Torrey and other bills, including an involuntary feature claiming that its purpose is practically to create a law for the collection of debts.

To-morrow is District of Columbia day; Tuesday probably will be devoted to the consideration of such business as is reported from the committees and a call of committees, and Friday, which was excluded from the order providing for the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, will be devoted to private bills, under the rules.

HIGHWAYS AND PUBLIC RIGHTS.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's Lecture in a Brooklyn Church.

Ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner lectured last night on "The Moral Side of Municipal Ownership," at the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The moral right of the public to its own highway was, he said, indisputable. He quoted a legal decision to the effect that there was no limit to the Government's right or duty to serve the public when the time came to serve it either by establishing new functions or extending old ones. He also quoted from Perry Belmont and Abram S. Hewitt to show that they acknowledged the tendency toward the resumption by the people of rights which had been given to corporations.

He declared that it was wrong to say that a Board of Aldermen could give the public highways in perpetuity to any corporation. He believed in acting fairly toward men who had invested their money in transportation enterprises, but they were exercising privileges, and not rights, and what ought to be considered was not what they might demand, but what it was fair to concede them for their property.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

ESTABLISHED 1848
OLD DEARBORN RYE
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BOTTLED IN BOND
Under supervision of
U. S. Internal Revenue Department,
which guarantees its Age, Purity, and Strength.

For sale by all Leading Dealers.

W. P. Squibb & Co.
Distillers,
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FOR SALE IN NEW YORK BY
W. F. Morris, Grocer, 161 W. 125th St.
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Schwartz Bros., Liquors, 148 E. 42d St.
Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN BY
C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

WHIFFEN PUZZLED THE POLICE.

His Actions Caused His Arrest, and a Queer Notebook Tells How He Surprised His Stomach.

Peter E. C. Whiffen, an employe of the Lawyers' Club, in Pine Street, was arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in front of his home, 554 Third Avenue, for being intoxicated and for carrying concealed weapons. He had with him a sort of blunderbuss revolver, which could not be fired, and which, he said, had been given him by a friend, whose marriage he had attended.

Whiffen was smoking in front of his door, when Policeman Thompson of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station passed. Thompson asked Whiffen what he was doing there. The latter replied that he was smoking before going into the house, as his landlady objected to smoking in the rooms. The policeman says that Whiffen made what appeared to him to be signals to some one whom the policeman could not see. He told Whiffen that he would arrest him if he did not enter the house to show that he lived there, and Whiffen then, according to the policeman, pretended to be intoxicated. The man refused to go into the house, and he was arrested.

At the station house the old revolver, a muzzle-loading affair, was found, as well as a notebook. The notebook had the address of nearly all the prominent clubs in this city, as well as a number of addresses of persons in different parts of the city. The entries were strangely annotated. After an address would be the letters "O. K." or "52." There was also an entry dated in August of last year. It read:

"Ate my first meal in ten days. What a surprise to my stomach."

Magistrate Olmsted, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning asked Whiffen what the entries meant. The man said that he was out of work last August, and had not been able to get food for ten days, except pieces of bread. He got work at The Players and got a meal there. He said he had been employed at the Lambs', Knickerbocker, University, Westchester County, and Tuxedo Clubs, and at the Princeton Inn, Princeton, N. J. He said that the club addresses in the book had been written by a friend for him to visit when he was out of work, and that the other addresses were those of friends, but he did not explain the annotations. The police were suspicious of these, and wanted to try to find out what they meant. With this in view Thompson asked that the man be remanded, but the Magistrate fined Whiffen $2 for intoxication, and said he would dismiss the charge of carrying concealed weapons, as the weapon could not be exploded.

SHORTER HOURS FOR DRUGGISTS.

A Meeting to Discuss the Bill Now Before the Legislature.

Preceding the hearing of the Ten Hour bill of the Druggists' League for shorter hours before the committees of the Legislature at Albany on Thursday afternoon a public meeting will be held by the league Wednesday night at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street.

The following subjects will be treated at the meeting by different speakers representing the druggist, the drug clerk, and the public: "Why the Bill Should Be Passed at Once," "Why the Drug Clerk, the Druggist, and the Public Are Vitally Interested in This Matter," "Who the Few Opponents of This Bill Are," "Why Their Arguments Cannot Be Taken Seriously," "Why Clerks Are Jailed, Druggists Sued for Damages, and Patients Killed," "Indorsements of Press, Pulpit, and Public," "Matters in Albany," and "How This Bill Is Going to Pass."

HID STOLEN GOODS EFFECTUALLY

Two Thieves Eat a Half Bushel of Oysters and a Gallon of Chowder.

Two men were held in $1,000 bail for trial yesterday in the West Side Court, charged with burglary. They were Thomas J. Murray, alias "Bull" Murphy, twenty-four years old, and Nicholas Lawrence, alias John Miller, twenty-seven years old. The men were seen to enter the fish and oyster stand of Henry Vandewart, at 736 Eleventh Avenue, early yesterday morning by John Omens, a hotel keeper. Omens told a policeman, and with him returned to the stand.

In the meantime the burglars had hurriedly concealed a half bushel of oysters and a gallon of clam chowder by eating the same. The goods were valued at $1.10. The men waived examination and were committed. Omens, who appeared in court, suggested that the men had laid themselves liable to prosecution for receiving stolen goods, but the charge was not preferred.

MOUNTED POLICEMAN HURT.

Thrown from His Horse in Central Park While Trying to Stop a Runaway.

Mounted Policeman George T. Greene was thrown from his horse and slightly injured yesterday afternoon, while attempting to stop a runaway horse in the West Drive of Central Park, near Sixty-eighth Street. The paths were crowded with promenaders at the time, and the affair caused considerable excitement.

A horse attached to a sulky, in which was George Hovel, of 223 West Twenty-sixth Street, became unmanageable by the breaking of a rein, and started off at top speed down the Drive. Greene attempted to stop the animal, but could not obtain a good hold. His own horse became entangled in the broken harness and he was thrown off. His leg was hurt and he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, but afterward left for his home.

Hovel was thrown out of the sulky, but received no injury. Mounted Policeman Troy caught the runaway near Sixty-second Street.

Died from a Horse's Kick.

Julius Rogers, thirty-eight years old, married, of 342 East Houston Street, died yesterday from the effects of injuries he received Saturday evening by being kicked by a horse in the stables of Bernstein & Laske, at 321 and 323 East Third Street, by whom he was employed as a hostler. Rogers was in the act of stabling a horse belonging to S. Krause & Co. of 36 and 38 Avenue C on Saturday evening, when the animal kicked him viciously in the abdomen. The injured man was removed to his home and a physician was called in. The injury appeared to have been more serious than was expected, for Rogers died early in the morning. Dr. Rottenberg declined to furnish a death certificate because he had not attended the patient the required time, and notified the Union Market police, who informed the Coroner.

The Wanamaker Store

Opening of the Bicycle Campaign of 1898

Music on the Bicycle Floor, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Trick-riding by a famous professional every hour.
Hourly spins of the Automobile Tricycle.

Exhibition single and tandem riding by experts of both sexes,—object lessons in how to ride and how to dress.

Between exhibitions, the ring is free to visitors, and wheels will be supplied to all who wish them.

THE bicycle parlors are ready for you; spacious, handsome, attractive and comfortable, with their rugs and carpetings and easy chairs.

The bicycle line is ready, too. Will you talk with us a moment about it?

We expect to do this year, the largest bicycle business *in the world.* Strong talk, but backed by such wheels and such prices as make it safe talk and none too sanguine. The whole power of our merchandising methods has been given to the bicycle question, and we believe that we have secured

Both the Finest and the Lowest Priced Bicycle Line in America

We do not use superlatives recklessly, and we fully appreciate that, in talking to bicycle lovers, we are talking to people who have both a keen personal interest and a close personal touch with bicycle trade-matters. We fully recognize the fact that our wheels are well known to the bicycle public, and will be compared with other wheels equally well known. And, fully understanding and welcoming all this, we emphasize the statement that we offer to you this season, not only the best wheels which money will buy, but the best wheel values for moderate prices procurable in the country.

We leave the rest to you. It is for you to test these claims to your own satisfaction. It is for you to make comparisons and weigh qualities and prices. It is for you to examine into materials, workmanship, finish and reliability. We ask no more than that you will do all this;—we know what the result will be.

Here are the wheels on which we base our faith and expectation:—

The Humber Roadster, $100. Humber Tourist, $102. Lady Humber, $106. Humber Chainless, $125.

The Monarch, $60 (same grade as $100 last year, with 1898 improvements).

The Continent, $45 and $46.50. A fully dependable, strong and easy running wheel, the bicycle sensation of last year. Now offered in model of '98.

The Duquesne, $50, a well-known $100 wheel of '97, and better now than then.

The Cygnet, $75, a rigid, reliable, stanch and speedy lady's mount in a new model.

The Continental, $40 and $41.50. The Rodman, $35 and $36.50. The Coronet, $25 and $27.50. The Keystone, $23 and $25.

We also offer to-day a few Falcon Bicycles, made from '96 and '97 parts, but to all effect as good a wheel as any $75 make of last year, at $20. And a few '98 Continents (Men's only), reduced to $22.50.

Have You Seen the Humber and Monarch Chainless Wheels? Worth Seeing.

Black in Summer Dress Goods

WISE leadership in public affairs follows public opinion. Color and form in dress are public questions. Therefore the purveyors of Spring Dress Goods were wise when they discovered six months ago a popular trend toward black as a high favorite in color. The rich completeness of our collection of Black Dress Goods testifies to the prevision of our Dress Goods directors. You must know the goods if you would know what is current in black.

The Grenadine is the harp of many strings upon which Black Art in Textiles plays loudest. With wool and silk charmed into many a twist and figure, the grenadine halt you like Grenadiers and command "Attention."

All-Silk Grenadines

Plain all-silk Grenadines, 50c. to $1.75.
Figured silk Grenadines, $1.50.
Figured satin striped Grenadines, $2.
Pekin, cluster and figured striped Grenadines, $1 and $1.25.
Pekin and cluster striped Grenadines with chenille figures, $1.50.
Striped and plaid chenille Grenadine, $1.75.
Embroidered, plaid and stripe Grenadine, chenille figured, $2.
Chenille stripe and plaid Grenadine, $2.25.
Embroidered, figured chenille plaid and beaded stripe; and lace, Travers', Grenadine, $2.50.
Figured stripe Grenadine, $2.75.
Embroidered figured stripe, crepon plaid or stripe and embroidered figured Grenadine, $3.

The foregoing concerns only Grenadines that are all silk. With them appear the silk-and-wool Grenadines at $1.25 to $3.

Black Crepons, Chinaman's pattern upon the Frenchman's loom, worked into a variety that counts by scores—they divide honors with the Grenadines. Prices $2.75 to $4.50.

And the Japons, Velours, Taffetas, give ardent chase to all the rest.

At the corner of Tenth street and Fourth avenue, where the pure North light falls into our store clear and lucid, the Black Dress Goods are assembled. They await your coming and your confirmation of popular verdict that the collection is matchless.

Silk-and-Wool Grenadines

Iron-frame Grenadine, $1.25 to $2.75.
Mexican mesh Grenadine, $2, $2.50, $2.75.
Novelty plaid and stripe Grenadine, $3.

Silk-and-Wool Fancy Weaves

Crepe Japon, $2.
Figured Armure, $2 and $2.25.
Figured Armure Taffeta, $2.
Fancy woven Velours, $2.
Velour Cords, $1.50.
Besides these many new weaves in Mohairs, Armures, Poplins, Velours, Granites and cheviots.

Silk-and-Wool Crepons

Ribbon Bayadere, forming plaid Crepon, $3.50 and $4.50.
Bayadere goffered Crepon, $4.
Crocodile Crepon, $4.
Figured lace Crepon, $4.
Ripple Crepon, $3.50.
Figured Epingline Crepon, $3 and $3.50.
Figured Crepon, $3.
Goffered stripe gauze Crepon, $3.
Crepon Velour, $2.75 and $3.
Crepon figured Grenadine, $3.
Novelty plaid Crepe Velour Crepon, $3.

Cotton Dress Goods. A List of Bargains

THE distinctive character of our special offerings is, that however low the prices, the goods have merit. This business is growing rapidly upon this principle;—*No trash admitted at any price.* The splendid prospects shall not be clouded by a surrender of that principle. The common way of disregarding quality, provided only that the price is low, is not tolerated here.

Remember *that* and study the following:

At 4 cents.—Cotton Crepes; pink and cardinal only; the 12 1-2c grade.

At 8 1-2 cents.—Moderate quantities, in 100 styles, plaid, striped and plain, of the splendid Ginghams that have never been sold before our late offering at less than 12 1-2c.—formerly 20c.

At 10 cents.—Printed Jaconet, twenty flowered designs, white figures on dark grounds. Just reduced from 12 1-2c.

At 8 cents.—Printed, ombre and spiral striped Lawns, white and tinted grounds, flower and conventional designs; full 12 1-2c. quality.

At 10 cents.—Printed striped Organdies, in flowered designs on white and black grounds. Regular at 20c.

At 17 cents.—Fine imported Organdies, printed in rich floral designs; recently cheap at 25c.

The following are interesting and cheap, from regular stock.

Checked, striped and plaid Cheviot, 12 1-2c., 15c., and 25c.
Checked, striped and plaid Madras, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Printed cotton Duck, 25c.
Zephyr Ginghams, 15c., 18c., 20c., 25c.
Printed Irish Linen Lawns, 25c.
Printed Irish Dimities, 25c.
Printed Organdie Raye, 18c., 25c.
Printed Organdie Lisse, 25c.
French printed Organdie Lisse, 35c.
French printed Organdie Raye, 37 1-2c.
French printed Organdie Carreaux, 37 1-2c.
French printed Plumetis, 45c.

Fourth Avenue and Tenth Street.

A Black Silk Event

STYLES may come and styles may go, Black Silks go on forever. There's never a limitation to their usefulness, never a month nor a minute when fashion frowns upon them.

This is to tell you of some Black Silk matters which mean dollars of saving. Nor is the saving compensated by undesirability in pattern or quality. The goods are *new*, the patterns are novel, the qualities are above all criticism.

Now look at the prices.

Lot No. 1—Black Satin Luxor.

Both sides alike, soft to the touch, yet strong and durable.
Warp A—480 yds., $1.50 quality, for $1.
Warp B—960 yds., $2.25 quality, for $1.50.
Warp C—660 yds., $2.50 quality, for $1.85.

Lot No. 2—Satin Peau Mignon

Rich black; one side satin, the other armure, rich gowns either way.
One design, 1,020 yds., $2 quality, for $1.25.
Another, 660 yds., $3 quality, for $1.65.

Rotunda.

Millinery Showing

WE continue to-day the public exhibition of Parisian models in Spring Hats, opened on Saturday.

They are fresh from Paris,—not more than a fortnight. They are the careful selections of a trained taste and judgment, from the offerings of the world's most famous milliners.

They came for our own guidance and yours. We are selling them at less than it cost us to land them.

Some Jardinieres and Other Things

WHAT'S the harm in a jardiniere defect which is *inside?* Would you care if it *were* there after the flower pot covered it? Yet here is a lot of handsome Jardinieres at Half Prices, for no other reason than that there's a blistering of the paint on the bottom, inside. Some of them have imperceptible defects outside. If you find them you needn't buy one of that kind. We can't find them half the time.

Half Prices, just the same.

Two-thirds' prices on some finely decorated Cuspidors. Need any? Here's your chance. They're reduced for other reasons than defects,—they're perfect goods.

50c., regularly $1
60c., regularly $1.25
75c., regularly $1.50
$1, regularly $2
$1.25, regularly $2.50
$1.50, regularly $3
$2, regularly $4
$3, regularly $6
$4.50, regularly $9
$5, regularly $10
Jardinieres with pedestals, in flowers and gold, at two-third prices.
$7, regularly $10.50
$8, regularly $12
$11, regularly $17.50
$16, regularly $25
French China Cuspidors, beautifully decorated in colors and gold, square shape.
Values $2.50 and $3. Now $1.75.

Banquet Lamps at Half Prices

ONLY one of a kind in this second and last shipment, but many kinds,—beautiful ones, too. A manufacturer's sample line, elegantly decorated and first-class goods in every respect. Former figures on these were divided by two.

At $3, were $6
At $5, were $10
At $6, were $12
At $7.50, were $15
At $12.50 were $25
At $25, were $50
At $50, were $100
At $125, were $250

Basement.

Women's Dresses,—Half and Less

THESE were imported last Fall as style-setters, and served their purpose well. They were very carefully selected, and to all intents and purposes they are just as stylish now as then. For house and street wear, and selling now at half their former figures, as follows:—

At $25, was $60—Of high-class novelty goods, blending of brown, blue and black; waist has blouse front, with yoke and shield effect, trimmed with bands of black satin; skirt has rows of trimming to match, silk lined.

At $30, was $70—Of handsome cheviot, in brown; blouse front waist with deep revers, trimmed with five rows of gathered chiffon; vest of velvet; draped skirt; all silk lined.

At $55, was $125—Of royal blue broadcloth, blouse front with folds of material forming yoke and bertha effect; rever of heliotrope velvet with white dots; vest of white satin; drop skirt made over striped taffeta silk.

At $35, was $75—Of olive green poplin with small black dots; waist has plaited back, blouse front; gathered vest of lavender satin, edged with astrachan.

At $75, was $150—Of handsome camel's hair cheviot; blouse front waist, with rever of white moire silk and vest of white chiffon; entire waist trimmed with rows of fancy braiding; skirt with braiding to correspond, lined with purple silk.

At $80, was $160—Of elegant Venetian cloth, in dark cadet blue; blouse waist, beautifully trimmed with narrow braid; revers and Medici collar of royal blue velvet; vest of cream lace; upper part of skirt trimmed with braid to correspond with waist; silk lined.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

OUR EX-PRESIDENTS.

There's No Need to Worry What We Shall Do with Them.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Why can't the busybodies let our ex-Presidents alone? Why is somebody persistently finding his way into print with some proposition to make life Senators of them, or to provide them with permanent income, or to fix them up in some other way in a manner that will fit the dignity of men who have been Chief Magistrates of this great country? What is there so particularly sacred about an ex-President that he must in some way be placed above his fellows? All this is born of a sort of toadyism to rulership. It comes from a misunderstanding of our institutions. The Presidency of the United States is but a temporary dignity. A King or an Emperor rules for life, unless he is deposed by revolution or gets his head cut off. The President is chosen for the exercise of certain powers for the short space of four years, and is subject to impeachment within that time. After the people are through with him in the Executive office he retires to private life to pursue his former vocation or live in dignified repose, he having been provided with a salary for four years ample enough to enable him to lay by a competence.

Hayes presented a good example of what to do with our ex-Presidents. He lived in respectable seclusion, participating in educational and other affairs that became a man in his position. He was unobtrusive and yet not a nonentity. Harrison takes care of himself. He makes an occasional public address, practices law when it suits him to do so, and seems to have suffered no collapse in having retired from the highest office in the country. There is surely no occasion for anybody to annoy himself as to what is to become of Mr. Cleveland so long as the fishing is good.

THE OFFENSIVE LOBBY.

From The Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.

Speaker Mason has declared war against the lobbyists. Early in the session he gave the Sergeants at Arms orders to enforce the rules regarding the privileges of the floor. Thursday, while the Cincinnati bill was being considered, there was a large lobby present, and among them were several well-known office holders and politicians, who gained admission to the floor and proceeded to buttonhole members, urging them to vote for the bill. Among those who gained admission were Secretary of State Kinney, ex-Clerk of the Senate Alexander Caine, and J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, who, it will be remembered, stumped the State for Hanna last Fall. Speaker Mason caught sight of them, and, summoning a Sergeant at Arms, instructed him to clear the floor. The order was enforced, and Mr. Kinney was interrupted in his industrious work of buttonholing members, and, along with Mr. Caine and the Hon. Adam Bede, was ejected. Speaker Mason's plan is to have cards printed which will be issued in a very limited extent to those to whom he desires to extend the courtesies of the floor.

From The Devenport (Iowa) Democrat.

The lobby must be out in force. Were the ordinary number of this class of seekers after favors to be found at the State Capitol, and no more, Speaker Funk of the House would hardly feel called upon to give them a public lecture. Yet this is the very thing he did at Tuesday's session. He took occasion to plainly score the lobbyists and to say that they were interfering with business. It seems that these legislation-shapers swarm into the House and by their loud conversations interfere with business. He said that if the lobbyists could not be prevented in any other way from bothering the members of the House during its sessions they would be excluded from the floor. Why not adopt such a rule on general principles? It would be a time-saver.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

A Fine Lot of Yearlings Will Be Disposed of in Early Summer.

COACHING CLUB'S NEW IDEA

Plans Are Maturing to Run a Public Coach to the Ardsley Casino—Baron Crisp Is Sound Again.

The Polo Association will hold its annual meeting March 8 at 6:30 P. M., at the Riding Club, on Fifty-eighth Street, and it is expected that delegates from all parts of the country will be present. When the association has elected its officers for the ensuing year and has transacted its other business a dinner will be given to the members at the Riding Club. One of the most important matters to be discussed at the meeting will be the question of changing the standard of height for the polo pony from its present measurement of 14.1 hands to 14.2. It is likely that the Prospect Park Parade Grounds in Brooklyn will be selected for the championship game in the association tournament.

The officers of the Polo Association are: H. L. Herbert, Chairman; E. C. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer, and the Chairman ex-officio, with Messrs. O. W. Bird, J. E. Cowdin, T. Hitchcock, Jr., E. C. Potter, and R. L. Agassiz, compose the committee.

The clubs in the association and their respective delegates are as follows: Country Club of Brookline, Mass., F. B. Fay; Buffalo Country Club, R. K. Root; Westchester Polo Club of Newport, T. Hitchcock, Jr.; Country Club of Westchester, E. C. Potter; Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass., S. D. Warren; Devon Polo Club, Devon, Penn., C. R. Snowden; Evanston Country Club, Evanston, Ills., W. B. Kirkman; Essex County Club, Orange, N. J., C. A. Munn; Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I., O. W. Bird; Southampton Polo Club, Long Island, P. F. Collier; Morris County Country Club, Morristown, N. J., B. Nicoll; Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass., R. L. Agassiz; Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., W. W. Keith; Philadelphia Country Club, J. C. Groome; Point Judith Country Club, Narragansett Pier, W. A. Hazard; Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, G. H. Potter; Rockaway Club, Long Island, Foxhall Keene; St. Louis Country Club, C. Hodgman; Staten Island Polo Club, Morton W. Smith; Washington Polo Club, Clarence Moore.

⁂

The crop of thoroughbred yearlings to be disposed of in the New York market this year promises to be a large one. James B. Haggin will begin his sale at the Easton Company's paddocks, near Sheepshead Bay race track, on June 17. This will be an "off" day between the close of the Gravesend and the beginning of the Sheepshead Bay meetings. The sale will continue on June 18, Suburban Day, and on each race day thereafter until all are disposed of. There are upward of 200 yearlings at Rancho del Paso, and all of these in a marketable condition will be sent to the sale. The Belle Meade yearlings—about eighty in all—will follow Mr. Haggin's lot, and will in turn be succeeded by the lots from the Wenonah and Adelbert studs. L. O. Appleby will dispose of his Silver Brook Stud yearlings on July 2, and the Fairview Stud yearlings of Charles and A. J. Reed will be sold on July 4. The Hurricana yearlings will be sold on Futurity day.

⁂

The coaching season, which will be opened by the Coaching Club on April 11, with a trip between the Holland House and the Ardsley Casino, at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, promises to be a successful one. The plans of the Coaching Club to run a public coach this Spring are maturing rapidly. A new coach made by Brewster will be used by the club for its trips. It will be christened "Pioneer," which was the name of the club's former coach, which has seen many years of service on the road. George R. Read, Jay R. Roosevelt, and Reginald W. Rives have the coaching project in charge, and on the trips, which will be made daily, except Sundays, Mr. Read, Mr. Rives, and Frederic Bronson, the latter the President of the club, are to alternate as the whips. It is proposed to make the start on the trips from the Holland House at 10 A. M., which will make the coach due at the Ardsley Casino in time for luncheon. The return to the city will be made so that ample time will be given to the coachers to dress for dinner. The trip will be about twenty-three miles.

⁂

It is probable that, after all that has been said to the contrary among the horsemen in this city, Washington, D. C., will nevertheless hold a horse show this year. Harry E. Field, who was in England recently to arrange for American exhibits at the Crystal Palace Horse Show in London, has spent much of his time in Washington during the past month, and he has written some of his friends in this city that a horse show will undoubtedly be held in Washington, probably in April. He has succeeded in getting a subscribed guarantee large enough to warrant him in going ahead with his effort, and he expects to have the prize list ready by next week. The list of guarantors includes some of the most influential people in Washington, and numerous entries are promised from Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Field and his associates in the enterprise expect a liberal support in the matter of entries from their New York friends.

⁂

Jockey, Owner, and Trainer John McCafferty, who has given the patrons of the turf so many surprises by making big coups, notably the one with Queenie Trowbridge several years ago, seems to have been deserted by the fickle goddess. He did not have any too much luck in the East last Summer and Autumn, and toward the end of the racing season sold out most of his horses, and announced his intention of going to England, where, he said, he had been engaged to train for a wealthy turfman. He did not go, however, but instead took what horses he still had and went South. He has been racing at New Orleans, where a few days ago, his once clever handicap horse Hugh Penny was claimed from him in a selling race. His other starters have performed indifferently.

⁂

John Kelly will look after an extensive stable of trotters and pacers during the coming season for James Butler, formerly President of the Driving Club of New York. Mr. Butler has at present forty head of horses jogging on his private track at East View Farm, near Tarrytown, and among the lot is Baron Crisp, 2:12¼. Up to the time he met with an accident two years ago, the horse was a crack. He has been pronounced sound again by a veterinary, and Kelly expects to drive him in better than 2:10.

⁂

The Queens County Jockey Club will institute a handicap at its Summer meeting to be known as the Greater New York Handicap. At the least $1,000 will be added to the subscriptions, and in 1899 the event will be made richer, sufficient money being added to make it of interest to the owners of the best class of stake horses. The Consolidation Stake will also be a feature of the Aqueduct Summer meeting. This will in all probability be an event for two-year-olds. The names of the stakes are given to commemorate the joining of the five boroughs into Greater New York.

⁂

John Mackey, who has charge of James B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso, is the owner of the young pacer Anaconda, 2:08¼, which, in company with Searchlight, 2:09¼, will be brought East to race by Thomas Keating this Summer. Mr. Mackey thinks either one of the pair will be able to show a clean pair of heels to any of the Eastern pacers except Star Pointer.

⁂

After the adjournment of the biennial congress of the National Trotting Association last week, John H. Shults entertained at the theatre and at supper at the Plaza Hotel President Johnson, Vice President David Bonner, and William Russell Allen, Charles D. Palmer, and Frank Bowen. Before the supper party broke up the hope was expressed by his guests that the first two-minute trotter would come from Shultshurst, Mr. Shults's breeding establishment.

⁂

The seventh horse show of the academy, which is an annual affair at Durland's Riding Academy, will be held this year March 24, 25, and 26. The prize list contains 22 classes, divided as follows: Saddle horses, 8; jumpers, 3; harness horses, 11. The entrance fee to the saddle classes is $3 and to the harness classes $5.

⁂

Jockey "Fred" Taral has made an appeal to the jockeys riding in the East this year to contribute one day's earnings during the Spring meeting at Morris Park to the widow and children of William J. Fitzpatrick, the well-known jockey and starter, who died recently. The jockeys on some of the outlaw tracks have already arranged to give one day's earnings to the fund.

⁂

Pierre Lorillard has sold to J. E. McDonald, the bookmaker and turfman, the stallion Simon Magus, by St. Simon-Wheel of Fortune. The horse will be shipped to the Oakwood Stud, where Mr. McDonald has a choice collection of brood mares.

⁂

Jockey R. Williams, who rejoices in the nickname of "Tiny," has signed to ride during the coming season for J. E. Sagram, the Canadian distiller and turfman. Charles Boyle, who will train the Seagram string, says he has some excellent racing material.

⁂

Fred Foster, the owner of Dr. Sheppard, is suffering from pneumonia, in New Orleans. He is said to have only a slight chance of recovery. Several years ago Mr. Foster owned Dr. Rice, who was then a crack handicap horse.

⁂

Arrangements are being made for a one-day meeting at the Goshen (N. Y.) Driving Park on Decoration Day.

Finest Flavor. Fairest Price.
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

MARCH MILITARY CARNIVAL.

Regular Troops and West Point Cadets Will Doubtless Compete.

There was a special meeting of the Military Athletic League's Executive Committee yesterday. The President, Col. Luscomb, announced that Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia had tendered his squadron for participation in the March Carnival to be held in Madison Square Garden. He also announced that Capt. Miller, with ex-Col. David Austin of the Thirteenth Regiment; ex-Col. John Camp, Twenty-second; Col. W. S. Worth of Governors Island, and Col S. S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, have accepted invitations to serve on the Military Committee.

The Military Committee made its report, and the partial programme arranged up to date shows that the carnival, from a military point of view will easily eclipse that of last year.

Among the competitors in drilling and driving between stakes will be the First and Second Batteries, N. G., N. Y. and Fifth Artillery, U. S. A. They will be represented by a platoon from each battery. The regulars will probably be Capt. Thorpe's Battery from Fort Hamilton. The Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A., will parade about seventy-five men, and will give gymnastic exercises with rifles, wall scaling, battle exercises, and a number of other points to be recommended by Capt. Fornance, U. S. A. Valuable silver cups will be awarded as first and second prizes in the cavalry and artillery competitions.

Col. Luscomb said yesterday that a troop from the Military Academy at West Point will probably be in the carnival.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Ex-Gov. Boies Tells Why in His Opinion It Was a Failure.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.

Among those who followed the prohibition debate at Kingston between Principal Grant and Mr. Lucas was Mr. James H. Kelly of this city. The reference to the case of Iowa, which tried a prohibition law, attracted his attention. He wrote to Mr. Horace Boies, who was for two terms Governor of the State, submitting a series of questions covering the points in issue in the prohibition controversy. Mr. Kelly, in his letter, recognized Mr. Boies as a temperance man and reminded him that he had voted for him when first elected Governor of Iowa. The questions and Mr. Boies's answers were as follows:

1. Was the liquor prohibition law in Iowa framed in the first instance to the satisfaction of the prohibition leaders?

Answer. Yes.

2. Did it prohibit and did you regard the law as successful in its object?

Answer. In many localities the law was wholly ignored. I did not regard the law a success.

3. Did it make drunkenness less frequent in the State? Did it reduce crime, and was the general moral tone of the large cities improved?

Answer. I do not think it lessened drunkenness in the State or reduced crime or improved the moral tone of the cities of the State.

4. Was the prohibition question carried in the first instance by a pronounced majority?

Answer. Yes.

5. Has the prohibition law been repealed?

Answer. Yes.

6. Is there now a license regulation instead of a general prohibition law, and if so, what caused the change of the prohibition sentiment?

Answer. Not strictly a license law. Upon petition of a certain percentage of the voters of a city or county, and compliance with certain provisions of the law, any person may run a saloon. The failure of prohibition to prohibit caused the change in public sentiment.

7. Have any cases come to your notice where it was made plain that to enforce prohibition, the individual liberty of the people would be assailed?

Answer. In all cases where the prohibition law was enforced the individual liberty of the citizen to use intoxicating liquor as a beverage moderately or otherwise was assailed.

8. In a country of freedom, do you think that it is possible for a powerful political party to survive if it permits the principles of prohibition to become its associate in order to gain power?

Answer. No.

9. Do you believe in prohibition, and, if not, why?

Answer. No; because I believe it an unwarranted interference with the liberty of the citizens, and because with us the law was a failure.

The End of Suspension Bridge.

From The Niagara Falls Gazette.

Slowly but surely the last vestiges of the name of Suspension Bridge are disappearing. There is something of a mournful feeling in contemplation of this fact. When the Railway Suspension Bridge Company replaced the structure, which gave its name to the old town, by the new railway steel arch bridge, it was patent that the time was not far distant when the State and Government would be induced to lend their all powerful aid to change the port's name to that of Niagara Falls. Old names, like old places, are dear to the residents of a town or city, and it is with regret that that portion of the city will have to face the inevitable, the passing of the name Suspension Bridge.

The problem now confronts the railways and other interests what to call the station at the north end of the city. This is worthy of very careful consideration. No mistake must be made in selecting the name. Of course those depending upon the railroads for patronage will demand that the name be simply Niagara Falls. Naturally the hotel men at the south end of the city will object. This will precipitate feeling. All these matters have to be considered in this choice of name. Hence a conservative course must be adopted and nothing done hastily. The railroads are the masters of the situation, and it would be well for the citizens most affected to place themselves in communication with their representatives.

Election in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The voters of Philadelphia will elect on Tuesday, Feb. 15, a Receiver of Taxes, two Magistrates, members of Select and Common Council, School Directors, Constables, and, in every division, election officers. A citizen cannot vote for more than one candidate for Magistrate. There are seven official ballot columns that will be used in every ward, namely, Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Municipal League, Citizens' Party, Business Men's League, and the blank column, in which may be inserted names not printed on the ballot. In addition to these there will be in certain wards extra columns headed "Anti-Combine," "Good Government League," "Free Citizens," "Citizens' League," "Independent Citizens," "Liberal Sunday Law," "Workingmen's League," &c.

BIG MEETING OF GOLFERS

Many Clubs Will Be Represented at the Annual Association Gathering Thursday.

LAKEWOOD CLUB MAY MOVE

Nathan Straus Has Offered New Grounds, Which Will Probably Be Taken, and a Long Course Laid Out.

There will be a great gathering of golfers in this city this week, and they will represent nearly 100 clubs. These men will be here as delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which is to be held Thursday evening at Delmonico's. It will be the largest meeting ever held, for last year at the same time the association numbered only 60 clubs, while now 103 are on the membership list. Golfers all over the country are interested in this coming meeting, for the results of it will have an important bearing upon the game this year. From it the golfers who are eager for high honors will learn upon what links the amateur championship contest, the most important golf event in the year, will be played, and the women who love the game will also hear where this season's women's championship tournament will be held.

Both of these are coveted honors, and applications will probably be presented by several clubs for each event. It looks now as though there would be a spirited contest over the award of the amateur contest. The Morris County Golf Club has come out as a strong rival to the St. Andrew's Club, which stated some time ago that it would bid for the championships. There is no club feeling in the favor that is being shown in many circles for the popular Morristown club. It is simply a deep-rooted belief that the Morris County Club can give better satisfaction all around that St. Andrew's at the present time.

The New Course Too Short.

The latter club opened its eighteen-hole course last Fall at Mount Hope, Westchester County, but for a championship course it is admitted by all to be several hundred yards too short, and plans are already being made to enlarge it, as well as to complete the clubhouse. The changes would not be completed at the earliest until late in the Spring, and every golfer knows that a good course cannot be made in a day. So the objection seems to be a just one that the course could not be put in the best playing condition for an important event by Fall.

On the other hand, the Morristown course is all finished, and no extensive work is being left for completion after it gets the championship. Work was in progress all Summer on the laying out of two or three new holes, and the course now is fully 6,000 yards long. Many trees have since been cut down, and the advice of several able professionals has been obtained. The accommodations in and around Morristown are also of the best, and visitors to the links during the women's championship two years ago know what a delightful social and golfing event the tournament was. One or two years later, when the St. Andrew's course is lengthened and better seasoned, the amateur event can be played there is true championship style, in case Morris County gets the honor this year.

A Chance for a Compromise.

In speaking of this amateur championship question at the Baltusrol Club during the tournament on Saturday, both James A. Tyng and Henry P. Toler, while strongly favoring Morristown, said that they believed the Morris County Club would prefer to have the amateur and open championships divided this year, and only have the amateur held on their links. Perhaps here the rivalry with St. Andrew's might be compromised by giving the open event to that club. The question of separating the two has been arousing considerable interest recently, and many of the ablest golfers believe it would be an excellent idea. Definite decision will be made at the meeting Thursday night, and some action will also be taken toward limiting the competitors for the amateur championship.

Applications for the women's championship have been made by the Westchester Country Club and the Ardsley Club, and there is a lurking suspicion among many that the Philadelphia Country Club may also ask for it. As the Ardsley Club will have the intercollegiate championship again this year, that club may not be as seriously considered for the women's event as some of the others.

Charles B. Macdonald, the Chicago golfer, and one of the officers of the United States Golf Association, will surely be present at the meeting, and possibly H. J. Whigham, the amateur champion, may come on as a delegate. The Lakewood Golf Club will be represented by Jasper Lynch and John Miley. H. P. Toler will be the Baltusrol Club's delegate, and Daniel Chauncey will appear for Dyker Meadow. In all probability the Executive Committee will hold a meeting before the general gathering, and elect several new clubs into membership, as the Secretary has several applications.

Lakewood Club's Future Policy.

The Lakewood Golf Club will hold an important meeting Wednesday night to consider its future policy. It will be news to many golfers to learn that the club will probably lose its present fine links after July 1. Ever since the New York Baseball Club visited Lakewood a year ago, there has been ill feeling between the club and the Bricksburg Land Company, from whom the golf grounds are leased. This ill feeling was occasioned from the fact that the club sub-let a portion of its ground to the baseball club for practice, and the Land Company immediately plowed it up. The club promptly instituted suit for damages, and won its case about two months ago, getting about $300.

On account of these little interesting events, it has been rumored that the land company, in retaliation, would refuse a renewal of the lease, and this seems now to be verified. The efforts which have been made toward a peaceful solution of the difficulty have all failed, and the fine links, upon which a great deal of money has been expended, must be abandoned. The Ocean County Hunt and Country Club would like to have the Lakewood Golf Club consolidate with it, but the members of the latter are evidently not disposed that way. It is probable that the Lakewood Golf Club will accept a proposition from Nathan Straus to lease for five years a large tract of land known as Dairy Farm, a short distance beyond the present links, and if this is done, an eighteen-hole course will be laid out during the Summer.

League of Amateur Baseball Clubs.

A league of amateur baseball clubs of the greater city is being formed. There will be eight clubs in the league. The Willets Points, Greenwoods of Long Island City, Maujers of Brooklyn, St. Alphonsus, and Loyolas of New York, and the Bay Side Clubs have expressed their willingness to join. Frank W. Reily of St. Alphonsus has been elected President, and Frederick G. Meinhardt of Willets Point, Secretary and Treasurer. Saturday and Sunday games will be arranged.

McLeish Will Train Michael.

George S. McLeish of Montreal has just signed a contract with "Dave" Shafer to train "Jimmy" Michael, the Welsh midget cyclist, during the coming season. Michael is now on his way from Hammond, Ind., where he has been resting during the last five weeks. McLeish is well known in bicycle circles.

HANDSOME NOVELTIES FOR
ST. VALENTINE OFFERINGS
AT
Huyler's
863 BROADWAY.
150 BROADWAY. 21 W. 42nd ST.
NEW YORK.
BONBONS
CHOCOLATES

A COMMISSION CRITICISED

Protest Against the Granting of Increased Powers Desired by the Inter-State Commerce Board.

THE DEMANDS EXTRAVAGANT

A Review of the Commission's Last Annual Report by Attorney Walker D. Hines of the Louisville and Nashville Road.

Walker D. Hines, assistant chief attorney of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, has, at the suggestion of President Milton H. Smith, prepared a paper criticising some of the numerous recommendations which appear in the annual report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1897. This report, which bears date of the first of last December, is largely devoted to arguments designed to show the necessity of amendments to the Inter-State Commerce act increasing the powers of the commission. These proposed amendments have attracted much attention and comment from railroad men throughout the country.

Mr. Hines prefaces his analysis of the report by saying: "While seeking in every direction to make the railways of the country more subject to the commission in various details, the two great purposes which the commission strives to accomplish are: First, that the power be given it to prescribe all the inter-State rates in the United States, and second, that its orders have effect without any resort to the courts for their enforcement."

Not content with demanding these enormous powers, continues Mr. Hines, the commission proposes a scheme for the enforcement of its orders which will make those orders practically conclusive. They are to be enforced by very heavy penalties, and also by injunctions and otherwise. According to Mr. Hines, the commission's campaign cry involves three false ideas. First, that the commission now has no power of value to the public; second, that Congress, which created the commission, intended to give it extensive authority, and third, that the authority which the commission now desires is not extensive or seriously important. Mr. Hines declares that the commission already has powers of great value to the public; that it has all the powers which Congress ever intended to confer upon it, and, finally, that the authority which it now desires is of almost incomprehensible magnitude.

Arbitrary Orders of the Board.

Attention is called to "the sweeping and arbitrary orders" which were made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission and overruled by the courts. In the celebrated import rate case the commission, on its own motion and without a hearing of the parties to be affected, made an order that import traffic transported to any place in the United States should be taken on the inland tariff governing other freights. Had this order been sanctioned by the courts it would have had the effect, says Mr. Hines, "of preventing all through rates from foreign points to points in the United States, and the further effect of depriving the railroads of this country of a great deal of valuable traffic and of diverting that traffic to ocean carriers from other countries which could bring the traffic to our ports."

After citing various instances in which the Inter-State Commerce Commission undertook to fix railroad rates, Mr. Hines remarks: "This striking growth of the commission's operations, in the absence of any authority whatever, is an unerring indication of what the commission will do if Congress gives it the powers it now seeks." The proposition is put forward that Congress is not—without real necessity and simply as a matter of theoretical protection against evils which do not exist—going to confer upon any administrative body the control of the commerce of every section of the United States by giving it power to fix rates. There would have to be an imperative necessity to justify the creation of such an enormous power. The fact is, remarks the critic, that there is no necessity at all for such a dangerous experiment. Railroad rates in general in this country are extremely low. If in particular instances rates are too high, it is because they are out of line with the general adjustment of rates, and if so they constitute undue preferences under the present law, and as such may be dealt with and corrected.

Extortionate Rates Impossible.

Under the commercial conditions now existing, and which will continue to exist, it will be absolutely impossible for the railroads of this country to charge extortionate rates, argues Mr. Hines. Persons unfamiliar with the situation are apt to consider the competition of railroad lines operating between the same terminal points as the sort of competition which is most effective in rate making, but in point of fact that sort of competition does not compare in importance with the competition between the various markets and between the various producing sections. For instance, if a producing section is located upon a navigable waterway, and also has a line of railroad, the rail rates from that section are controlled by that water competition, although the waterway and the railroad may extend in different directions, and to different markets, for unless the railroad fixes its rates in accordance with the extremely cheap rates of water transportation, the traffic of the section will be diverted to the markets along the waterway to the injury of the markets along the railroad, and to the destruction of the railroad's traffic.

Mr. Hines contends that existing conditions not only show that rates in general are not and cannot be unreasonably high, but they show also how unwise it would be to confer upon the Inter-State Commerce Commission the power to make the rates of the country. The present system tends to give every section access to every other section, affording a wide choice of markets and of products, and stimulating in the highest degree that competition which is the life of trade. As matters now stand, every section of the country can rely absolutely upon the railroads of that section getting the products of that particular section to the great markets of the country, for only by so doing can those railroads prosper. No railroad will see its section shut out of the markets of the country if it can haul that section's products to those markets at anything more than a mere cost of moving them over the roads. It must be borne in mind that the railroads are identified in interest with the sections of the country through which they run.

To give the commission the powers it desires, urges Mr. Hines would result in many localities being deprived of advantages which they now enjoy. A railroad company may have adjusted its rates so as to build up industries along its road, discriminating against none, but advancing the welfare of all; yet, if the Inter-State Commerce Commission should think that the localities on that railroad thereby have advantages to which they are not entitled by their natural location, (according to the commission's theories for determining natural advantages,) it will not hesitate to exercise its desired powers "in such a way as to cripple or even destroy those industries or localities. Of course it will be a matter of opinion as to what are the comparative natural advantages of different places, and it will be a dangerous and to many localities a disastrous experiment to give the commission a practically conclusive power to determine the scope of the commercial activity of every section of the country."

Industries Would Be Affected.

If the commission should be endowed with the powers which it desires it will, according to Mr. Hines, practically be allowed to decree what industries shall exist and what localities shall flourish. This great power exists nowhere now. Industries and localities now are claimed to have a guarantee of due consideration in the matter of rates because the prosperity of every railroad depends absolutely upon, and is nothing but a reflection of, the prosperity of those industries and localities. In speaking of the rates from the wheat-producing sections to Milwaukee and Minneapolis, the commission says that a very slight difference in the rate as against either place would mean that practically all the wheat would be ground eventually at the other place. This, says the critic, emphasizes the extreme delicacy and importance of the power which the commission seeks. Mr. Hines adds: "The power to make all the inter-State rates in the United States is of a magnitude almost beyond comprehension. There are more than 180,000 miles of railroad in the United States, over which the commission will exercise almost absolute control if its wishes should be complied with."

The writer of this criticism points out that, although the commission is empowered by law to punish unjust discriminations by common carriers, it has not shown activity in that direction, and remarks: "In no field could the commission do such good service to the great cause of equality, which is the fundamental principle of the Inter-State Commerce law, as in exercising its powers and discharging its duty with respect to this second section prohibiting unjust discrimination. To be sure, this may not be as attractive to the commission as controlling the commercial destinies of every portion of the country by making the rates for transportation, but it is far more practicable and far more beneficial to the public."

Further along, in discussing the attitude of the commission, Mr. Hines says: "Undoubtedly, before Congress enacts that the decisions of the commission shall have that final effect which the commission seeks, it will make a radical change in the constitution and duties of the commission. Under our system of government no tribunal, which is a detective and prosecutor and a party in interest, should render decisions which thereby become effective without any resort to any court for a judicial and impartial determination of the questions involved."

DECISION AS TO LABELS.

Hatmakers' Unions Beaten in a Case Decided by Vice Chancellor Stevens in New Jersey.

NEWARK, Feb. 13.—Vice Chancellor Stevens, who heard the case brought by the Union Hatmakers' Association of Newark and the United Hatters of North America to restrain Edward Wooley and other hat manufacturers of this city from using a fac simile or counterfeit of the union label owned by these organizations, has handed down a decision in favor of the defendants.

The Vice Chancellor practically wipes out all laws pertaining to union labels. He declares they are unconstitutional, and therefore void, because they are of that kind of special legislation prohibited by the provisions of the charter.

The decision affects all of the union labels used by the various trades unions in New Jersey in designating their goods.

The Vice Chancellor, in his decision, held that, as in a previous case decided, the bill did not show the complainants had applied their mark or label to a vendable commodity of which they were the owners, or in which they traded, and that they had put such commodity marked with their mark on the market. It was not alleged that the journeymen hatters were the owners of or traded in the hats to which the label was applied, or that they ever put them on the market.

The previous decision to which the Vice Chancellor alluded, it was claimed by complainants, had been superseded by later statutes, which, they alleged, had conferred a new right upon the hatmakers' association. The argument was that the Legislature had conferred upon associations or unions of workingmen a right of property in labels or trademarks, and it also had made persons counterfeiting these labels guilty of a misdemeanor, and, further still, it was argued that every association or union might enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of such counterfeits, and that the courts must grant such injunctions, award damages, require the defendants to pay the parties injured the profits derived from the use of the counterfeit, and order the counterfeit destroyed.

This law the Vice Chancellor considered an effort by the Legislature to convert a right incapable of being asserted in a court of justice into a complete and perfect one, a right protected criminally and civilly. Before the passage of this act the right of property in a label could only be asserted by those who owned or traded in the goods to which it was applied. After its passage the label was to become a species of property per se, without reference to whether the owners of the label owned or traded in the goods to which it was applied or not, or to whether the label ever had been applied to any goods or not.

This, a new property right, was given by the act of 1889 only to associations or unions of workingmen. It applied without doubt to unincorporated as well as to incorporated unions. Giving that law its widest signification, it was evident it embraced no association or unions nor individual citizens other than associations or unions of workingmen. The result of the law was that it sought to give to some associations and some individuals a right or privilege not given to other associations and to other individuals.

On this the Vice Chancellor said two questions arose: Was the right in question a "privilege" within the meaning of the Constitution, and if a privilege, was it one which might be given solely to associations or unions of workingmen? The Vice Chancellor answered the first question in the affirmative, and the other in the negative.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD FIREBUG.

Son of a Hoboken Official Started a Tenement Blaze.

George Duffy, eight years old, son of Commissioner of Assessments Duffy of 54 Newark Street, Hoboken, was locked up at Police Headquarters to-night on a charge of arson.

He was at home at 11 o'clock, but shortly after was seen coming out of the four-story tenement house, 91 Washington Street. At the same time the janitor of the building found a big bundle of paper burning in the hall.

The lad admitted that he fired the bundle of paper, and said he did so for fun. In his pocket were found a pack of cigarettes and some matches.

POLICEMAN PAID THE FINE.

Found an Old Woman Smoking on His Stoop and Charged Intoxication.

Eliza Oliver, seventy years old, was yesterday arraigned before Magistrate Teale, in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn. Policeman William Ernst of the Liberty Avenue Station, who arrested her, said he found her smoking a pipe on his stoop, and that she was evidently intoxicated. Mrs. Oliver, who was a feeble old woman, denied the charge. She said that one of her friends having told her that a Mrs. Yonkers, in Brooklyn, wanted to employ an elderly woman, she had walked from her home, at 731 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, across the bridge and up to Mrs. Yonkers's house, at 77 Market Street. There was no place for her, and, feeling tired, she sat down to rest.

Magistrate Teale said she did not look like a woman who drank, but on the policeman's statement he had to fine her $3. Policeman Ernst paid the fine.

JOHNNY PLAYED SERGEANT.

Lost Boy in a Police Station Rather Stay than Go Home.

A lost boy, who said he was John Smith, four years old, of 138 Twenty-first Street, was sent to Police Headquarters last night for the matron to take care of until he is claimed. The little fellow is neatly dressed, has light hair and blue eyes, and appears to be nearer six than four. He was found wandering along Battery Place by Policeman Barry, who took him to the Church Street Station, where his precocious ways soon made him friends.

The police scoured both East and West Twenty-first Street without finding any clue to his parents' home.

Acting Sergt. Boyle, who was doing desk duty, gave the boy half of his lunch and placed him in a high chair behind the desk to eat it. Then he gave Johnny a ruler, and, pointing to a push-button which summons the doorman, told the child to push it if any one, even a policeman, came in and passed the desk without saluting. The Sergeant watched him while eating his share of the lunch in a little back room.

Several bluecoats came in, and all saluted the desk, which seemed to please the little fellow, who returned each wave of the hand, but when Tom Billings, the cleaner, came in and failed to salute, Johnny promptly pushed the button, and in came Doorman Phelan in a hurry. The boy wanted to remain there all night.

Opening a New Brooklyn Church.

Services in connection with the opening of the new building of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, at Nostrand Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, were begun there yesterday. At the morning service a sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William J. Hutchins. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. William M. Tinker, the Rev. Dr. J. T. McFarland, the Rev. J. F. Carson, and Prof. Henry C. King of Oberlin College. President William Goodell Frost of Berea College, Kentucky, preached in the evening. The services will be continued to-morrow and on Wednesday.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE VEENDAM PASSENGERS

Agent Van der Toorn Holds the Company Is Not Liable for Losses.

WILL AID THE DESTITUTE

The Company to Ascertain Their Condition To-day—Seven Immigrants Detained—The Ship's Engines Were Not Disabled.

Excepting seven, the rest of the steerage passengers from the steamship Veendam were yesterday permitted to land by the Immigration Bureau. One of these, Michael di Jorio, will be deported because he had been convicted of poaching on the estate of a nobleman near his Italian home. The poaching, he said, was not of game, but kindling wood. The immigration officials would like to have permitted him to land, as the offense did not impress them as grievous, but the law is plain—convicts cannot be admitted.

Taube Flam, a girl of eighteen, awaits the arrival of an uncle, whose address she has lost. Elizabeth Kopp, a widow, is detained until a daughter, who lives here, calls for her. Fudu Monet has no relatives here, and only $18.50 in cash. Her poverty may cause her to be sent back. The remaining three are Aaron Kartim, Aaron Yost Stvalinst, and T. G. Kolbusson.

Agent Van der Toorn of the Holland-America Line said yesterday that he did not see that the company could be held liable for the losses of the passengers, but it would doubtless be willing to extend aid where passengers were left destitute. He announced his attention of calling at the Barge Office to-day to inquire into the cases of detained immigrants whose detention was due to their lack of funds.

Mr. Van der Toorn also said that he was of the opinion that the injury to the Veendam was due to the propeller striking an obstruction, causing the shaft to snap, the broken shaft in turn being responsible for the hole made in the vessel's bottom. If the shaft did not break from a defect, and made weaker perhaps by the racing of the screws during the preceding rough weather, it is considered quite probable that it may have been caused by some wreckage getting afoul of and jamming the propeller.

A spar about 30 feet long was sighted in about the locality of the Veendam's disaster, and is noted in the current issue of the United States Hydrographic Pilot Chart.

Mr. Van den Toorn also said yesterday that there was no truth in a report that the engines had been disabled. They suffered no injury. He further said that the vessel before leaving Rotterdam had undergone surveys by the British Lloyds and the Bureau Veritas and had been rated A1.

The Veendam was one of the original fleet of the White Star Line. They were the Oceanic, Baltic, Atlantic, Republic, Celtic, and Adriatic. The Oceanic, which came out first, recorded one of the conspicuous steps in the progress of steamship building, and her amidship saloon arrangement has been followed in all later craft. The Baltic became the Veendam, and the Republic is the Maasdam, also of the Holland-American Line. These boats were speedmakers back in the seventies. Their engines attracted particular attention. They were tandem, compound, four cylinders, two high pressure and two low pressure. Steam at 65 pounds was generated in 12 boilers having 24 furnaces, consuming 65 tons a day and giving an average speed of 14½ knots. The Oceanic eventually went on the Pacific service, where, as late as 1889, she made one of the best transpacific records, being then eighteen years old.

Capt. Stenger of the Veendam and all of the officers and crew except the physician, sailed home yesterday on the steamship Spaarndam. Their statements will to-day be presented to the Dutch Consul. The company will also make a thorough investigation of the loss of the Veendam.

The steamship Tottenham, now in this port, has been chartered to take the cargo which the Veendam was to have taken on her next trip out. She will sail next Saturday.

St. Louis Will Go to Newport News.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, which distinguished herself by rescuing the passengers and crew of the ill-fated Veendam, arriving here Saturday, will sail, probably to-day, for Newport News to undergo her semi-annual overhauling. The St. Paul, which arrived from the Newport News yards on Saturday, will take her place on the line. The St. Louis will resume her trips March 16.

A FORETASTE OF SPRING.

All New York and His Wife Tempted Out by Radiant Sunshine and Balmy Breezes.

The southerly breezes came, the sun shone through a clear sky, and the earth was radiant. It was a whiff of the tropics that tempered the temperature. That species of mortal that calls himself a New Yorker threw back his shoulders, expanded his lungs with a sigh of satisfaction, and if any thing perplexed him, so far as weather was concerned, it was to know which of the many things possible he should do to enjoy the delights that smiling nature spread before him out of doors.

The balmy weather seemed to contradict the time-honored prediction of the ground hog, who when he came out of his burrow on Feb. 2 and saw his shadow hurried back again to hibernate for six weeks, to show that there still remained six weeks of Winter. But a bright sky and the warm sunshine dispelled all thoughts of the ground hog's prediction.

An area of pressure in the North and Northwest was responsible for those breezes from the south. They came for a while in the morning from the west, but they shifted around to south and southeast, and brought the ozone of Bermuda with them. The mercury danced around between those degrees which on a thermometer are marked as 37 and 47. It dallied at the lower figure at 7 o'clock in the morning, and in the course of its day's rambles reached the higher figure at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then it fell again gradually. The humidity, which claims at least notice, recorded itself at 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and at only 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

And so it happened that New Yorkers turned out of doors yesterday, and the exodus from homes was evident everywhere, on streets and elevated roads, ferries, and the bridge.

The Aquarium, where the number of visitors is noted with a hand counting machine, which, by the way counted over 1,500,000 persons in 1897, has not been so drawing a feature during the Winter. But yesterday its popularity, in conjunction with fine weather, was again attested. The attendance was 9,530.

Battery Park was crowded again for the first time this year, and one could be comfortable even sitting on the benches. The bay was placid. So clear was the air that Staten Island seemed only half its distance. The ferryboats took their Spring and Fall throngs of wheelmen to Richmond Borough.

The Brooklyn wheelmen were out in force on all the popular routes, and up-town the Boulevard and asphalted streets were strung out with cycles.

Light overcoats were worn by many pedestrians, and some were without overcoats or wraps.

The day was almost ideal for horsemen and wheelmen, but there was a setback in that the roads were still a trifle soft, in some places muddy.

Many of the Park drives were in fair condition, but the best road in Manhattan Borough was the Riverside Drive. The bridle paths in the Park were not good, because they have not had an opportunity of drying out. As a result, the equestrians who used them came back to their stables with a liberal coating of mud spots.

Frank Work, who rarely misses a day on the road, was through the Park with a splendid team, and stopped for a while at the park tavern, where Craig S. Wadsworth, William Doerr, Fred Hammond, Fred Gerken, James Butler, Alfred de Cordova, Gustave Heinemann, Dr. Harry Hutchinson, Max Greenbaum, "Big John" Quinn, William Durland, Sol Frank, and a number of other prominent horsemen were gathered. Later in the day most of those mentioned drove up to the Speedway, some of them stopping at the Suburban Riding and Driving Club and others at the new clubhouse of the Driving Club of New York, both of which are near the entrance to the Speedway.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"GOLD GETTER'S" BOND TALK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since it is apparent that "N. S." nor any one else can dispute my arguments as to the difference between gold and "lawful money" in your paper of the 7th inst., I beg to be allowed to plead why I am so bitter against "State and city gold bonds," and why I am insisting upon "gold bonds" issued by the United States only.

You are very patient with me and I will try to show everybody that I mean the best for my country and its poor, suffering people. I notice that even you are bitterly criticised by The New York Sun for trying to defend "National bank" notes, and by them reduce the rates of interest to the poor but honest people who have as much, if not more, right to some consideration as the gamblers in stocks, grains, or food products which is the ruination of the food and grain interest at least, because these are the poor man's only means of existence; but, perhaps being a necessary evil, we have to put up with it and wait until the end of the world comes. Then these blood suckers can all gamble in hell and the devil will be the stakeholder.

Now we come to the point as to how the United States Government would be a gainer and serve the interest of the country better if it were the "sole" gold bond issuing power. I warn all you people who will not listen to justice that you will drive the poor to commit this country to a free-silver policy, and to avoid that I must ask your patience to the last word I have to say. It takes weeks to explain the silver defense. I ask but "one-sixteenth" of a half page in your generous paper. Remember I stand to be corrected.

When a city or State makes a gold bond do they get paid first in gold? No! They sell in the open market and the people of this country bid on them. Whoever gets the bonds pays for them in "United States currency," "lawful money," all of which is the same as gold, no doubt. But where does the United States gain by this transaction; I mean get gold in its Treasury? Do you see the point I am getting at? The United States will have to keep on issuing "gold bonds" when the balance of trade is against it just to satisfy the evil policy of issuing State "gold bonds," whereas if the States made their bonds payable in United States currency it would give to the United States a power by which gold would first have to be paid in and notes issued against the bond payable in gold. Now if these State gold bonds were sold in a foreign market the sellers would draw gold against them, but it is mostly the people of the United States who buy these bonds because they are the best kind of an investment in the money market. There is no fear of the bonds ever losing their value, because there is no rise or fall as to their face value, they are backed by the tax power to pay them when due, and they can be redeemed in gold through the power of the United States, which is responsible for United States currency, "lawful money;" all of which can be redeemed in gold when presented at the United States Treasury. Am I right or wrong?

It is quite different with railroad bonds or any bond which has a speculative value. If the road, or whatever it is, pays, good dividends are made, but if it don't pay people sell out cheap; besides, this is not a Government interest, and of course has nothing to do with the case. Now if State gold bonds must be, I demand the "Constitutional right" that they be paid in "gold coin," if you like the word better than gold, to the State's officers having the power to receive them, and make them take this gold to the United States Treasury and receive United States currency or lawful money in return. "Do you catch on?" Where does the United States ever have a chance to get gold in its Treasury through the Custom House? Again, I would make a law demanding all people who come to this country as immigrants to be made to pay the United States in gold. You can't bring in this part of the argument that they are traders; they come in as individuals and we don't have any balance of trade in foreign immigrants. Do we?

The United States Government has to have gold and it is the business of its people to help it. Now I have tried to explain why I deny the "Constitutional right" of a State to make a bond "payable except in the currency of the United States." If I am off the track in my arguments, will some kind person show me where?

"GOLD GETTER."

Brooklyn, Feb. 12, 1898.

FIREMEN AND SNOW MELTING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the thermometer is above freezing snow can readily be melted by a stream from the nozzle of an ordinary street hose, of course on a small scale, as great numbers of people must certainly know. With a sufficient fall for the resultant water, I have cleared small quantities away during hard frost. Now, why not try this with the larger fire hose? Open out the gutter first, and then take breadths toward the crown of the road. The only limitation would be the water supply and the capacity of the sewers to carry it away.

Should Greater New York ever construct a reservoir for sea water, and a system of piping for street sprinkling, as has been sometimes proposed, it is very certain that the snows could be washed away down the sewers. Let the firemen try a few experiments the next time you have snow, and if they are as successful as I feel they will be, don't forget the promised fame and fortune.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 12, 1898.

Barriers Against Disease.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw by an article in a late issue of your paper that a certain body of physicians were not only endeavoring to prevent the sale of cheap antitoxine by the Board of Health, (in order that they might benefit the profession,) and to prevent public moneys being used to assist private children's hospitals on the ground that the sick babies of the poor should be sent to Randall's Island (though it has just been shown that most of those cared for there die) or else intrusted to the care of such unskilled doctors as alone the very poor could afford to pay for, but that these same physicians were striving their utmost to secure the repeal of the law regulating the reports of tuberculosis.

A short time ago I happened to be visiting a hospital (with which I have no connection myself) and saw a little child suffering from tubercular meningitis. I looked at the medical report of the case and found the child had been sleeping for some time in a bed with a consumptive aunt. A few days after it died. Had its poor widowed mother been taught that tuberculosis was just as communicable as scarlet fever, and acted upon her knowledge, her child might have now been alive and well. Intelligent people can judge for themselves whether, under the operation of the new law, so ardently advocated, cases like this would be of more or less frequent occurrence.

JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

DIED A VICTIM OF COCAINE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13.—Dr. John R. De Veli died at a sanitarium to-day, a victim of cocaine. Two weeks ago he and his daughter were found unconscious and half starved in a miserable tenement. The daughter, aged twenty-six, will recover.

Fifteen years ago De Veli was a prominent and wealthy physician. He spoke thirteen languages and lived in luxury with a cultivated family. He contracted the cocaine habit, and soon after the other members of his family followed his example.

His wife died two years ago.

Grace Stevenson's Father Dead.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—James Stevenson, one of the largest real estate dealers in Boston, died to-day at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Mr. Stevenson was the father of Grace Stevenson, whose mysterious disappearance caused a great sensation in this city last Spring. He was born near Belfast, Ireland, about sixty-one years ago, and as a young man came to this country, having served in the Twenty-first (Devonshire) Regiment in the Crimea. For the last ten years he was prominent in the real estate business and was one of the most daring operators in the Boston market.

Say He Stole from the U. S. Express.

John F. Wilson, twenty-four years old, of 29 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested at his home Saturday night charged with stealing $80 from the New York office of the United States Express, where he was employed as a clerk. The money, which was in transit, disappeared Feb. 5. Wilson denied his guilt, but will be arraigned before Police Justice Potts to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Largest Interlocking Railway Plant in the World in Operation at Hammond, Ind.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The largest interlocking railway plant in the world has just been put in operation at Hammond, Ind., on the State line, near here. Nine railroads meet in a huge triangle at this point. Besides the necessary straight crossings of these roads, there are half a dozen junction transfer tracks and sidings, increasing the complications. Two tenant lines also use the tracks and add to the diversity of interests to be accommodated.

There are no less than sixty-two signals, sixty-eight switches and signals, and thirty-nine crossing bars to detect the presence of cars on the crossing frogs. The entire yard is handled by 136 working levers, with 224 levers left for additions to the plant in the future. To house this enormous group of levers and the locking attached to them, as well as to provide room for the lines of pipe and wire running out to the tracks, a signal cabin has been built. It is over 100 feet long and sixteen feet wide, and marks an era in signaling towers in the West.

THE LONE STAR LINE BOYCOTT.

Order Restraining It Issued by Judge Bryant in Texas.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Judge David E. Bryant of the United States Court has issued an order restraining the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, International and Great Northern and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railways from putting into effect the notices they served on the Lone Star Line as a result of the New York conference that they would after Feb. 15 cancel all divisions with the Lone Star Line and accept no freight from it without the prepayment of all charges.

Judge Bryant will give a hearing Feb. 21 to determine whether this injunction shall be made permanent or be dissolved.

Christian Science Church in Detroit.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—The first Christian Science church in Detroit was dedicated to-day. The building, which has been purchased, repaired, and redecorated without leaving any debt remaining, was formerly the Emanuel Episcopal Church. The treasury of the new organization still contains $1,000. Many Christian Scientists from various cities were present. Among the speakers at the three services held to-day were Mrs. Graves Colles of London, England; Prof. W. G. Ewing, Mrs. Ruth B. Ewing, and Kate Davidson Kimball, of Chicago, and the Rev. E. R. Hardy of Buffalo. The new church has a membership of nearly 200.

Murder at Elwood, Penn.

ELWOOD, Penn., Feb. 13.—Andrew Krisen was murdered here last night by his cousin, Andrew Krubin. After the murder Krubin went to his home next door and kept the police and citizens at bay for some time with his revolver. He finally made his escape through a back door. He has not been captured.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

50—Whyte vs. tug Howard Carroll.
63—Newcastle SS. Co. vs. Barber.
57—Keller vs. tug Fannie P. Okeer.
48—Sheldrake vs. S. S. Dumois.
103—Bazin vs. S. S. Roman Prince.
87—Hanley vs. tugs M. E. Laughlin and H. L. Wait.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—In re Miller.
3—In re Globe Stationery and Printing Co.
4—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Muldoon.
5—Willetts vs. Gregory.
6—Gallo vs. The Mayor &c.
7—Shannon vs. Shannon.
8—In re Reade.
9—Jacobs vs. Bush Co.
10—Jones vs. Loew.
11—Williams vs. Buckmann.
12—In re Zimmerman.
13—Simon vs. Simon.
14—Costello vs. Costello.
15—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin S'fe Co.
16—Levison vs. Jaworitz
17—Schlosses vs. Schlosser.
18—Mead vs. Mead.
19—People, &c., vs. Brown.
20—Boettner vs. Schimel.
21—Meyer vs. Kampman.
22—People ex rel. Clark vs. Coler.
23—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
24—People ex rel. Tucker vs. Fromme.
25—Hackett vs. Edwards, Merrill & Co.
26—Silkman vs. Pease Piano Co.
27—Third Nat. Bank of Phila. vs. Smith.
28—Hildebrand vs. Sutro
29—Elwell vs. Russell.
30—People, &c., vs. Com. Alliance Life Ins. Co.
31—Kyle vs. Kyle.
32—Doorley vs. Gorman.
33—In re Forbes.
34—People, &c., vs. Hackett.
35—In re Bostwick.
36—Mahayisska vs. Friedman.
37—19th Ward Bank vs. Langenzen.
38—In re People ex rel. Keller.
39—Hillebrandt vs. Avery.
40—Society for Relief of Poor Widows vs. Schultz.
41—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Striefler.
42—Buchanan vs. Little.
43—Galpen vs. Salvin.
44—Philips vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
45—Moorehead vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
46—Bleiberg vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
47—In re Scofield.
48—In re Reisenberg.
49—In re Stimson.
50—Wilkes vs. Walker.
51—Kernochan vs. Ballance.
52—Rosenblatt vs. Oates.
53—Heffernan vs. Alfred Barber's Son.
54—Wolff vs. Rosenberg.
55—Humphrey vs. Roylut.
56—In re Meyer.
57—Dept. of Buildings vs. Sullivan.
58—Dusseldorf vs. Hershfield.
59—Dunlap & Co. vs. Simis.
60—Quirk vs. Devoe.
61—Philips vs. Dimon.
62—Westfield Plate Co. vs. Schaefer.
63—Faubel vs. Weedew.
64—Larkin vs. Vanderpoel.
65—Bissell vs. Bissell.
66—In re Rechnitzer.
67—In re Browne.
68—Brewer vs. Ochs.
69—Union Associated Press vs. Ochs.
70—Bissell vs. Williams.
71—Bradford vs. Downs.
72—Downs vs. Ross.
73—Ely vs. Ball.
74—Costabile vs. D'Alessio.
75—In re Williams.
76—In re Meyer.
77—Muller vs. Stuart.
78—Hooper vs. Routt.
79—Betts vs. Pease Piano Co.
80—Ruge vs. Haaren.
81—Lawrence vs. Tuoth.
82—Dalmani vs. Kotzenberg.
83—Heath vs. Hillier.
84—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leatz.
85—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Born.
86—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Keppler.
87—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Bockhaus.
88—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. McDermott.
89—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Reilly.
90—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Bowman.
91—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Flood.
92—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Hefferman.
93—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Tekulsky.
94—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Teschner.
95—Robertson vs. Brodil.
96—Gross vs. Barnett.
97—In re Nebeuzahl.
98—Lynch vs. Lynch.
99—Trahan vs. Trahan.
100—Moore vs. Wright.
101—Gales vs. Brennan.
102—People vs. Miller.
103—Townsend vs. Keenan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Motions.
1—Garofalo vs. Anderson.
2—In re Mott St.
3—Horn vs. Berlanger.
4—Comins vs. Coler.
5—Cohen vs. Cohen.

Preferred Causes.
6501—Spadone vs. Hartley.
5370—People ex rel. Barney vs. Barker.
6258—Miller vs. Brown.
6310—Hodge vs. Lewin.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be held in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6129—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
6035—Kelly vs. Kelly.
6047—Otto vs. McCaffrey.
6061—Marzbach vs. Stewart.
6082—Edwards vs. Carroll.
6115—Leeson vs. Mick.
6014—Ferrita vs. Thomson.
6017—De La Cour vs. De La Cour.
6022—Heck vs. Johnson.
6023—Scharmann vs. Foley.
6032—N. Y. City & Westchester Ry. Co. vs. Portchester Ry. Co.
6080—Nat. Union Bank vs. same.
6042—Sackett vs. Collins.
6063—Everard vs. Hammerstein.
6078—Bank of America vs. Southard.
6079—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. same.
6091—Lewall vs. Corbit.
6096—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
6100—Lieberman vs. Propper.
6102—Ollson vs. Mullen.
6105—Rosenberg vs. Siegel.
6117—Union Foundry Co. vs. Bloomingdale.
6124—Nally vs. Blake.
6127—Fox vs. Davidson

Highest number reached in regular call, 6132.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
13567—Roth vs. Board of Education.
14176—Storey vs. Mayor, &c.
13698—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Co.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
13863—Williams vs. Schoonmaker Pianoforte.
14238—Littman vs. The Mayor, &c.
13356—Spies vs. Michelson.
13856—Stones vs. Stones.
13252—Gerhold vs. Brokate.
13635—Thiry vs. Taylor Brewing & Malting Co.
14877—Ullner vs. Hunter.
14951—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c.
14983—Mitchell vs. Work.
14779—Carolie vs. Trustees N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
14287—Kaufman vs. Wynn.
14363—Hollingsworth vs. Bennett.
13981—Remelius vs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
14722—Speer vs. The Mayor, &c.
13118—Nassau Bank vs. Rosebault.
14910—Munn vs. Cram.
14917—Keyser vs. Lance.
14020—Miller vs. Young.
15056—Tchermack vs. Tchermack.
15429—Marden vs. Marden.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Fursman, J., Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Herrman, Hennessy, and O'Reilly for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter Barcia.
2—Frank Bailey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

4574—McIntyre vs. Tucker.
7712—Deans vs. Hilton.
7730—Same vs. same.
7526—Edelberg vs. Union Ry. Co.
8598—Keilty vs. Traynor.
8017—Beattie vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7538—Bolte vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8189—Chanet vs. Lynch.
5787—Millie Iron M. Co. vs. Thalnan.
5820—Jackson vs. Koehler.
4256—Murphy vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
5081—Wein vs. Third Ave. Ry. Co.
7425—Buck vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
8466—Dickinson vs. Press Pub. Co.
8467—Same vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morn. Journal Assoc.
7828—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. Am. Surety Co.
8106—Lamb vs. Flanagan.
6210—Hyde vs. Ingraham.
1097—Irwin vs. Hotchkiss.
3148—Markowitz vs. Blauvelt.
8786—Van Deventer vs. Gouverneur Electric Light Co.
2870—Hays vs. Ashley.
8281—Volkening vs. Kilpatrick.
8688—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle.
7701—Barnett vs. Rosenberg.

Highert number reached in regular call, 9018.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

4333—Lang vs. Hirsch.
8253—Moylan vs. Macy.
8493—Holmes vs. Weber.
8568—Barnes vs. Masterson.
3394—Stickney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3628—Same vs. same.
8028—Davey vs. Davey.
8287—Terry vs. Buck.
8041—Ames vs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
8619—Knox vs. Way.
5413—Schwarzler vs. McClenahan.
7509—Carson vs. Eisner.
1546—Martin vs. Home Bank.
8666—Satzman vs. Purcell Mfg. Co.
5864—Chrystie vs. Seaman.
8404—Von Hagen vs. Eckstein.
8085—Bratton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8171—Miggins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5891—Rappe vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Co.
2816—Leary vs. Simons.
7253—Apfel vs. Sexton.
6601—Odell vs. Peck.
8359—Whelan vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.
6379—Davidson vs. Davidson.
8451—Barry vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
8514—Stern vs. Lipper.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Mulally.
John J. Lennon.
Harry J. Delgado.
Mary L. Tiffany.
Alexander Mill.
Anne Kelly.
Mary E. Mead.
Brewster Maverick.
Eliza Coffman.
At 2 P. M.
Nora E. Coudert.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

1300—Joseph Richardson.
1301—Joseph Richardson.
1310—Johanna Pullar.
1352—Isaac Shidlonsky.
1362—Rosa Raab.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on top floor of Brownstone Building, Chambers Street, (formerly General Sessions.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned sine die.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Le Barbier, and Gray for the People.

1—Jennie Muller. William Rittinger.
2—James Rankeillar.
3—Maurice Beck.
4—Nathan Boturink, Lub Boturink.
5—Charles Miller.
6—Josef Krainik.
7—Henry Bassen.
8—Benjamin Jacobs.
9—Thomas C. Barker.
10—James Ryan, James Gallagher.
11—Joseph Clews, Louis J. Clews.
12—Peter Axebrod.
13—Andrew Burton.
14—Wolf Avner, Isaac Falke.
15—Gustav H. Lehker.
16—Davis Kessler.
17—Isaac Atwannick.
18—Pedro Buggichi.
19—Mesod H. Attias.
20—Isidore Goldberg.
21—Jennie Giordono.
22—Cornelia Hayes.
23—Josepf Goldbrown.
24—Patrick Gilmartin.
25—James Goldbraith.

Pleadings.
1—Harry Schmidt, August Stein.
2—Edward Wright.
3—John Day.
4—Edward Waters.
5—John Corcoran, George Nagle.
6—William Kelly, William Clark.
7—William Wilson.
8—John Shea, Joseph Ferguson.
9—Robert Coleman.
10—William Wright.
11—Herman Andrews.
12—Edward Carson, John Davison.
13—Charles Dubois.
14—Jacob Schrack.
15—Mabel Price.
16—Maurice Cohen.
17—Joseph T. Dermody.
18—Giuseppe Frascino.
19—William Connery.
20—Charles Walker.
21—Frederick Carlson.
22—John Murphy.
23—Michael J. Grady.
24—Thomas W. Kilgannon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Lloyd for the People.

1—William J. Koerner.
2—James P. Crate.
3—Bertha Sewell.
4—David R. Burch.
5—John Birkly, Jr.
6—Charles Peterson. Charles Windergren.
7—Harry Camp.
8—John Bernard.
9—Max Cohen.
10—Frank Carrigallo.
11—Abram Snieder.
12—Morris Bernstein.
13—Cornelius Breen.
14—Levy Cohen.
15—John Chalmers.
16—Peter Connors.
17—John Connor.
18—Frank Carleton.
19—Thomas Jennings.
20—Joseph K. Buchner.
21—Max Rothman.
22—Pearl Hodes.
23—Frederick Kleinseroth.
24—Constant Boudouin.
25—Benjamin Heath.
26—Anton Burgholzer.
27—Ida Engel.
28—Maggie Guthrie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gordon for the People.

1—Charles McKay, William Monahan.
2—William J. Best.
3—William Eastwood.
4—Edward Marvil.
5—Howard Brown.
6—Andrew Bellochio.
7—Jacob Berdie.
8—Henry Bohme.
9—Bernard Burns.
10—Irving B. Aisel.
11—Isaac Bierman.
12—Thomas E. Boyle.
13—Thomas Bonomo.
14—Louis Beloon.
15—James Adrian.
16—Sophie Israel.
17—John H. Bischoff.
18—Emma Blackstone.
19—Frank D. Sutton. George H. Smith.
20—Lizzie Miller.
21—Claudius O. Adams.
22—James M. Brooks, Roswell P. Puffer.
23—Marietta Grassi.
24—Richard Quirk.
25—David B. Goldsmith.
26—Ernest Gath.
27—Josephine Klein.
28—August Gallet.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Byrne, and Honey for the People.

1—William C. Byrnes.
2—Hiram W. Harris.
3—John Allen.
4—Philip Kaplan.
5—Henry Baumgarten. James T. Shields.
6—John Barrett.
7—Frederick Kline.
8—Charles G. Kronin.
9—George S. Brush.
10—John Kelly.
11—Charles Lockwood.
12—William Disney.
13—Dugan Burke.
14—John Kiernan, Roger Colbert.
15—John J. Cryan.
16—David Burnett.
17—Jacob Bernstein.
18—John P. Becker.
19—Louis Cresco, Pasquale Cresco.
20—William Broderick.
21—William F. Burke.
22—Charles Buckly.
23—George Cunningham.
24—Abram Cane.
25—Salvator Broncator.
26—John C. Buckley.
27—George W. Rudolph.
28—Cecelia Gibbs.
29—Domenico Schinaeuli.
30—Rogoberto Ramirez. Estabau Ferrer.
31—John Ginna.
32—Samuel Gans.
33—Laurence Grogan.
34—William J. Gallagher.
35—Henry S. Gillert.
36—Frederick Gilbert.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I., Maddox, J.; Part II., Smith, J.; Part III., Johnson, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J.

4921—Weitzman vs. Nassau R. R.
2690—Tracy vs. Lynch.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
4792—Rich vs. Pelham Hod Co.
2575—Ralph vs. B. H. R. R.
1889—Burlingame vs. Aetna Ins. Co.
2919—McGillicuddy vs. Kings Co. El. R. R.
2708—Ebbetts vs. McCaldin.
1281—Hoyt. vs. Husing.
2714—Deblin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2681—Meshkin vs. Davis.
4748—Gaffney vs. Brooklyn Elev. R. R.
2452—Villari vs. Cuccio et al.
2645—Merhoff vs. Livingston et al.
2255—Kreideweis vs. Frese et al.
1595—Rolff vs. Dazian.
1917—Read vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2124—Wilmarth vs. B. H. R. R.
2720—Beig vs. Pratt Institute.
2111—Halsey vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2730—Pommerantz vs. Marks.
2606—McAlan vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
1840—Morrisey vs. Blake.
2157—Rogerson vs. B. H. R. R.
1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R. & Term. Co.
4769—Anderson vs. Page.
2303—Lewis vs. Nassau R. R.
2646—Roer vs. Spatenka.
2516—Sprague vs. Finn.
2240—Mitchell vs. B. H. R. R.
2733—Cannon vs. same.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
2736—Kealy vs. Nassau R. R.
345—Buehl vs. Schwab.
2801—Gorman vs. Gorman.
344—Ebie vs. Holek.
818—Irwin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2349—Hermance vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4709—Griffin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1856—Gatens vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1806—Webner vs. City of Brooklyn.
2744—Newton vs. Mayne Silver Co.
818—Conn. Granite Co. vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
1707—Mandel vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1428—Behrens vs. Nassau R. R.
973—Tankoos vs. Ledman et al.
2747—Bagully vs. Morning Journal.
2750—Herring vs. McNeill.
2752—Quigley vs. Wendel.
2755—Carlo vs. Nassau R. R.
2756—Carroll vs. Fidelity Loan Association.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1240—Bossong vs. City of Brooklyn.
2372—Hamil vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1764—Hellstren vs. Brennecke et al.
2627—Klages vs. Nassau R. R.
4600—Thomson vs. Grady.
4083—Carlin vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
992—Gauley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2018—Uppington vs. City of Brooklyn.
4080—Bradford vs. Self.
2579—Cohen vs. Homan et al.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2481—Pak et al. vs. Bronson.
2482—Cheu et al. vs. Bronson.
4992—Pollock vs. Pollock.
4770—Meyer vs. Hart.
2493—People ex rel. Vanderhoef vs. Palmer.
2716—Montenaz et al. vs. Dalzell.
2634—Graham vs. Munro et al.
2396—Stevenson vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2758.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar.—Hurd, J.

William Meyer, burglary; Kalman Berkowitz, excise. Max Schwartz, Charles Martin, Charles Margo, grand larceny. Frederick Kramer, assault. Patrick H. Smith, burglary.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

90—Dimond vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
448—Erdtmann vs. Puckhaber.
56—Knoblock vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
434—Cooney vs. same.
155—Rodrigues vs. Tilyou.
441—Leonard vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
202—Gorman, an infant, &c., vs. Gorman et al.
258—Benoit vs. City of Brooklyn.
81—Walsh vs. Maresi.
248—Cavanaugh vs. McKee.
388—Gould vs. Kronthal.
387—Wilke vs. Kronthal
407—Daisley and Daisley vs. Salomon.
30—Cummins vs. McKennel.
229—Healey vs. Carlson.
459—Hepner, an infant, vs. Crowell and the Board of Education.
424—Gruenfelder vs. Medicus et al.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Annie Davis, Mary Carroll, Abraham Nafis, Luther S. Hildreth, Jacob Jacobs, Keeney Welty, Elise Hauck, Therese Schiellein, John Cunningham, and Andrew F. Erickson. The accounting of Mary A. Wynkoop and Alice M. La Grove. The estate of Mary G. McCormick. The inventory of Herman Kornahrens. Contested Calendar at 10:30.—2—Will of Eliza Rogers. 9—Will of Otis Studley. 11—Accounting of Michael Cavanaugh. 6—Will of John N. Richardson.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STOREY, MARY ANN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John Storey, Johnston Storey, Lucinda Richardson, John Charles Dunlop, Rebecca Smith, Anna M. Moore, Sarah Campbell, Lizzie Laird, Johnston J. Dunlop, Johnston Machet, John W. Dugdale, Roy Cumming, Alfred Henry Cumming, Robert Storey, if living, and if dead, his heirs and next of kin, if any, and widow, if any, whose names and parts of names and places of residence are wholly unknown and can not be ascertained, the heirs and next of kin of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, T. Gardner Ellsworth of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 7th day of December, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY ANN STOREY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja31-law6wM

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Nauz, Alma La Nauz, Joseph J. Vocelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed, Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f14-law6wM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-law6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-law6mM

HASTINGS, JOHN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to the heirs and next of kin of JOHN HASTINGS, deceased, whose names and parts of names and whose residences are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Hugh A. Muirhead of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN HASTINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 11th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja24-law6wM.

FELDHAUS, JOHN H., or JOHAN H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Catharine Feldhaus, Regina Glatzmayer, Mary Schafmeister, Rose Ramsen, John Henry Feldhaus, Lena Blanck, John Herman Feldhaus, John H. Peters, Elizabeth Rosenberg, Lena Aspenleiter, Henry Feldhaus, and John William Feldhaus, all of full age, the next of kin of JOHN H. FELDHAUS, or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, send greeting:

Whereas, Catharine Feldhaus, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of JOHN H. FELDHAUS or JOHAN H. FELDHAUS, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at said county, the 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. MICHAEL C. GROSS, Attorney for Petitioner, 3 Chambers Street, New York. f e7-law6wM

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition of American Water Color Society—Day and Eevning.
AMERICAN—Cavalleria Rusticana—H. M. S. Pinafore—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—A New Yorker—8:15.
DALY'S—The Country Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GALLERIES FINE ART SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Never Again—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Stranger in New York—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Brothers—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Die Walkure—8:00.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TOO LATE.

Mr. Elliot Danforth, State Treasurer in Gov. Flower's administration, and a political pupil of Senator Hill, is well acquainted with the Democratic political situation in this State. It may be assumed that he is also somewhat familiar with the plans of the party organization for the campaign of 1898. In an Atlanta dispatch to The Times Mr. Danforth, in reply to a question about the outlook for the Democracy in New York, is reported to have said:

> "It is bright in New York if the policy outlined last Fall is followed. That policy was to ignore National questions and make the fight on State issues. The National Democratic platform holds good for four years. In the meantime no one has authority to change it."

A sound policy, politically sagacious, and not open to moral objections. There are State issues in plenty, winning issues for the Democracy. Judge Parker's great majority last Fall, representing the return to the Democrats of legions of voters who left them in 1896, shows the people's unfavorable judgment of the Republican State administration. To the causes of disfavor then existing, such as the Raines law, Plattism, Payn, hypocrisy about trusts, and the attempted nullification of the civil service law, there may now be added the canal scandal. Gov. Black is co-operating with the Democrats to make that issue as big, ugly, and destructive as possible. It will count for much in the campaign.

On these issues, reflecting popular condemnation of the Republican administration and Legislature, the Democrats would carry the election. They would ask the people to rebuke specific acts of wrongdoing and faithlessness on the part of Republicans in office. They would promise exposure and reforms. Democrats know how to address the people. And so great is the distrust of Platt's party organization that, as is usual after a period of debauchery in office, the ins would be turned out and the outs put in. This ought to be done. It would be a good thing for the State. There would be no moral cowardice or delinquency in ignoring the silver issue. That is a National matter, with which the Governor of New York is not concerned. Besides, that is the best way to kill the craze. It is now kept alive only by talk. Silence, time, and returning prosperity will destroy it.

There would be trouble in the Congressional districts, of course, and with the Legislature, which will next Winter elect Senator Murphy's successor. The Republicans, conscious of their sins in State administration, but knowing their great strength on the issue of free silver, will talk of nothing but the deadly peril of Bryanism. It would be awkward, but the State Committee and the State candidates would have to leave the Congressional nominees to make headway as they could against the ill repute of their party in the Nation, while the full strength of the organization was devoted to the election of State officers and the Legislature on home issues purely. That is a lop-sided way to make a fight, but it is only one of many distortions which the taint of Populism has produced in the Democratic body.

But Mr. Danforth speaks a month too late. His outline merely pictures forth how the Democrats might have made and won the fight if the hideous blunder of Murphy had not raised up the silver issue like a Colossus, striding paramount across the field and not to be ignored. Note how Republicans everywhere have seized upon honest money as the theme of a new outburst of denunciation against the Democratic Party. The speakers at the Lincoln's Day banquets sounded the warning in many keys. Until the day of election Republican orators and the Republican press will talk of little but the silver issue revived and restored to something like the potency of 1896 by the amazing stupidity of men who call themselves sound-money Democrats in voting for the Teller resolution. It makes no difference that in part the resolution was old and recited only existing provisions of law. As it was presented it raised the issue of dishonest silver money, and the New York Democratic Senator and Democratic Congressmen voted on the dishonest side.

So Mr. Platt's party goes into the fight with an issue already made, perfectly well understood, and pregnant with victory. The Democratic Party, betrayed by Murphy into a false position and by his act confronted with an issue it must evade or die, opens the campaign in terrible embarrassment, and can come to its definite policy only through a Babel of divided counsel fraught with the possibility of fatally wrong decisions.

The Democrats must disavow Murphy if they would have any hope of winning the election. That will be embarrassing, for there is a strong free-silver element in the party, especially in the interior of the State. But the vast majority of the people of New York are for sound money, and they will say so at the polls if that issue stands in its present shape between the parties. Senator Hill would never have got the party into such a miserable predicament. He may be able to extricate it, but there is no probability that he will be aided by Murphy, who is too brutally obstinate. An absolute, unqualified repudiation of Bryanism by the State Convention would save the party in the State and go far toward saving it in the Nation. We suppose no such counsel of perfection will be accepted by the leaders. But at least they must repudiate Murphy or the people will repudiate them.

THE GRAVER QUESTION.

If our Minister at Madrid had been guilty of writing a disrespectful and slurring letter about the Queen Regent there is no doubt that President McKinley would have instructed the Secretary of State to say to the Spanish Minister that we disavowed the offensive expressions, regretted their utterance, and held the highest opinion of his sovereign. Secretary of State Forsyth wrote to our representative in Mexico in 1836 that "the United States will frankly and promptly disavow indecorous language used in variance with their instructions by its diplomatic agents to the Governments to which they are accredited. We should disavow them also if used of those Governments."

That would be our rule of conduct. Spain may have a different rule. It is a matter that concerns her more than it concerns us, and we are sure that the point is not worth pressing upon her by our Government. We are not required to inform her that she fails in courtesy and to demand that she repair the fault. It is not a vital matter.

We do not think, either, that our Government is called upon to require a disavowal of the hypocritical and insincere intentions imputed to Spain by Mr. de Lome. We have a right to form our own conclusions from all the facts. The statements of the Canalejas letter will be taken into consideration with the rest. If Spain wishes to strike out those statements from the evidence before us she is at liberty to do so. Probably she will disavow that part of the letter of her own free will if the indiscreet admissions embarrass her or interfere with her plans; and then we must assume as before, for purposes of diplomatic intercourse, that in respect to reciprocity and autonomy she is proceeding in good faith.

But it is not to de Lome's letter, but to the condition of things in Cuba, that our Government must look for the basis of its policy toward Spain. The insults and the admissions of the Minister are of less importance than the total failure of the policy of his Government in Cuba. Of that it is our right and our duty to take serious notice.

In preparing to open a far graver question we may as well call the de Lome incident closed.

THE SOUND MONEY ADVANCE.

Two very important speeches were made on Lincoln Day this year at the two great centres of population and influence. One was made by Mr. Depew, in New York; the other by Mr. Secretary Gage, in Chicago.

On some accounts we wish these two gentlemen might have spoken each in the home of the other. The section with which Chicago is directly connected may be held to need, more than the East, the stirring call to advance made by Mr. Depew, and it would do no harm for New York, facing the ocean and inviting the navy of any foreign foe we may unfortunately arouse, to listen to the Secretary's calm but resistless argument for sound money as a war measure. But it is a striking proof of the way in which our vast country is intimately bound in all its parts that the speeches of both these leaders were read the next morning in every considerable city over the whole land.

The account Mr. Gage gave of the legal tenders and the character universally given them at the time they were proposed brings out in a most impressive manner the tremendous difference there would be between that time and this if unhappily we should now become involved in a serious war. Then the Government notes were known to be a debt and nothing else. Their legal-tender quality made them a forced loan. It was, in the words of Senator Sumner, the "summary 'process'" by which the Government made use of the resources of the Nation not then within reach. "Reluctantly and painfully," he consented that the "process should issue." Every advocate of the measure held exactly the same tone. All solemnly protested that it was a temporary measure of urgent and imperative necessity, to be withdrawn the moment the needs of the Government should permit. Only one Republican Senator—the "noblest Roman of them all" then as now, Mr. Morrill of Vermont—refused to close his eyes to the future or to consent for immediate convenience to what he believed would be a lasting and overwhelming evil.

If war were to come upon us to-day—and we can all see how near we have been to war within the last three years—what would be the situation? The Government would have outstanding over $400,000,000 of legal-tender demand notes and nearly as large a volume of currency of debased silver or notes redeemable in silver, with $200,000,000 more of National bank issues redeemable in Government notes. It would be compelled instantly to resort to further legal-tender issues, which could be kept at par, if at all, only by such overwhelming taxation as was not dreamed of in the throes of the civil war. Nor would there be any efficient sound public opinion to appeal to to sustain such taxation for such a purpose. A very large part, probably a majority of the people, have now little conception of legal-tender notes as a debt to be paid, but vaguely regard them rather as money with which to pay debts. If, beginning in 1862 with such a general and clear understanding of the true character of Government notes, with all the leaders of both parties protesting with the utmost emphasis against more than a temporary resort to them, we have passed in the lifetime of one generation to so complete an obfuscation of the public mind, when could we expect to get back to sound principles if now we were again to launch on that vexed current?

But we do not need to summon the picture of our situation if plunged into war, to realize what an injury and peril the vast burden of legal-tender currency is and must be to the United States. Mr. Depew, in his speech on Saturday evening, spoke the view of the best business men of the country when he declared that the duty and need of the hour is to imbed in our legislation the money standard of the world. This is our duty because only by such action can we establish with perfect solidity the credit of the Government in its dealings with private credit. It is our supreme need because our mercantile and corporate credit can never be equal to that of our rivals in trade until the legal-tender money in which our debts may be paid is made by our Government to conform to the standard of the world. It is distinctly encouraging that Mr. Depew should speak with such energy and decision of the need of an advance in the action of the Republican Party, and that he should proclaim without qualification that the President recognizes this need and is prepared to lead in the advance. The value of such a policy to the country is plain. The value of it to the Republican Party now begins to be seen by its managers. Better late than never.

NOT WORTH WHILE.

There have recently fallen under the eyes of newspaper readers reports of dinners at which clergymen were speakers and lightened their utterances with stories touched with profanity. We venture to suggest that it was not worth while.

We concede that the use of profane language, with or without quotation marks, is largely a matter of convention. We do not read Tennyson on Wellington with any appreciable loss of sympathy because we know that the Duke was in the habit of swearing terribly. In his day it was the custom. Far later, within the last generation, indeed, it was not impossible for persons more devout than the Duke claimed to be to curse without losing caste. The late Bishop of Pennsylvania was used to tell the story of a clerical visitor from England who swore at the servant for "interrupting him at his devotions" to call him to breakfast. But the custom has changed, and no minister, no sincere member of any Church, would be likely to yield to any such impulse, or to have any such impulse, in these days. And the change is certainly an improvement.

Why should not the clergy of all denominations and without exception seek to extend rather than check the improvement? We concede the temptation to which any after-dinner speaker is subjected as to anything that may relieve the gloomy tension to which he is subjected. We concede that the element of incongruity and surprise is a most useful one in exciting the interest of hearers suffering from bodily and mental repletion. There is something piquant to jaded appetites in the crisp monosyllable by which irreligious people emphasize their remarks. And the liberty the modern enjoys in all matters pertaining to religion is very great. But, after all, to one who believes in a Supreme Deity whose condemnation, however incurred or in whatsoever consisting, is necessarily the most awful conception of which the human mind is capable, any jesting allusion to it is not quite permissible. It may be that in the evolution of society this conception is to lose its terrors, and even that the conception of Deity itself is to become weak to the vanishing point; but the clergy are not the ones to promote even indirectly such a result. If any of its members are led to think this a small matter, let them analyze it and see if, for a very trifling and cheap advantage on infrequent occasions, they are not incurring the risk of impairing respect for themselves, and for the very important ideas that they represent in the community.

HOW DO WE STAND IN CHINA?

Railroads are to be built in China. Germany's concession gives her the right to construct a line from her port of Kiao-Chau into her Hinterland of Schan-Tung. England has permission to extend a road northerly from Burmah into the Province of Yünnan. Russia will presently confirm and advance her pretensions in Northern China by seeking connections between her Trans-Siberian Railway and the densely populated districts lying westward of the Gulf of Pe-chi-li.

We have been selling locomotives of late to strangers from various lands. Brazil, Australia, Japan, and even Norway have been our customers. We should undoubtedly sell some to China if she were to build and equip new railroads herself and were free to buy locomotives in the best market.

We shall get no orders from the builders of railroads within the spheres of influence of Germany and Russia. From present appearances we shall not be able to sell any kind of merchandise in the Chinese territory they propose to control.

Lord Salisbury, to be sure, talks of open ports and says that England's rights are unimpaired. His own people, his own party, even, are incredulous about the extent and value of the pledges he says he has received from Germany and Russia, and we appear to have no guarantee whatever that we shall not be, on one pretext or another, quite shut out from a great part of our valuable trade with China.

If the Britons have not exactly held their own in China, they at least may get compensations in other parts of the empire. We are in a fair way to lose all and get nothing.

The Platt machine—the strength of which is, nevertheless, mostly in the country districts—finds it has made a big mistake in trying to change the time of the town meetings to that of the November elections. The farmers will have none of it. They wish to keep their own affairs and the questions arising from them from being drowned in the flood of partisanship running at the time of the general elections. They are right; but protection for home rule in the country districts is no more essential than in the cities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Once we had clean streets; before that we had unclean streets for which nobody thought of giving any excuses, good or bad; now we have unclean streets and a large number of excuses, which, as excuses, are rather above the average. The present condition of affairs, therefore, is something of an improvement on the worst that New York has known, but that is a view of the matter which the city's residents are prevented from taking because of their vastly keener realization of the situation as a deterioration from the best. The fact is that New Yorkers do not want excuses, good, bad, or indifferent; they want clean streets, and unless they get them the new Commissioner is going to incur a dangerous amount of unpopularity. He simply wastes his time when he talks about frost coming out of the ground, or when he gets officials of the previous régime to say that approved methods are still in full vogue and competent men still at work. There is no public interest at all in these matters, and a vast amount of it in results. The streets can be kept free of mud, because they have been. This lugubrious listing of special and unprecedented difficulties produces no effect whatever. When simmered down into plain English, the whole case is simply this: Five inches of snow fell two weeks ago, and a good part of that snow, with all of its products and increments, is still on the pavements. No matter how many excuses may be invented, and no matter how well they may be backed up, the fact remains that the Street Cleaning Department has changed from a success into a failure.

—Somebody, probably a woman resentful of reproaches directed at her and her feathers by members of the Audubon Society, has been looking out for a chance to get even. At any rate, the somebody in question presents information calculated to divert attention from the comparatively few heads on which are evidences of the slaughter of pretty birds to the innumerable hands concealed in kid gloves. We are asked to believe that every one of these gloves, or at least every one of them that deserves the name, owes its excellence and beauty to an infliction of pain besides which the starvation of baby egrets and the shooting of their papas are hardly worth mentioning. The skins for the so-called real kid gloves come from France, Italy, Spain, Mexico, and South America. This is known to that encyclopaedic creature, the average schoolboy, but who was aware of what follows? "France ranks first in the supply of skins and also in the cruelty which characterizes their production. Extreme care is taken in raising the kids, and the little animal is sewed up in a cover or blanket to keep the delicate skin in perfect condition. As the kid grows the cover inflicts untold pain. The little animal writhes in torture at times." Well he may! The dreadful tale should be investigated at once, for if there is any truth in it a fine opportunity exists for the organizing of new societies, with offices and badges and letters to the newspapers—and no end of notoriety and hysterics. Even if the kids don't suffer much from their little coats, and even if there are no little coats, a good deal can be done with this matter, and it should not be neglected.

—A correspondent of The Springfield Republican is troubled. It seems that he and others have been making a study of the origin of athletic sports and games in New England and among the Puritans, but have found difficulty in obtaining records that give what they desire. He appeals, therefore, for aid, and says: "If any of your readers could refer us to books, pamphlets, or data of any kind that would help us in finding out what games the Puritans indulged in, and what they thought of the body—the latter might be covered by some old sermons—it would be of much service." This request raises many and novel questions. Did the Puritans ever play? Did they have any fun at all, or were all their energies devoted to the lengthening of their own faces, in anticipation of the strain that modern historical and genealogical organizations have put upon them?

PERSONAL.

—If only those people threw stones at Senor de Lome who have themselves never imperiled their own interests, material and other—especially other—by writing injudicious letters, not enough missiles would be directed against the unlucky Iberian to fill a teacup. There may be, here and there, a person who cannot remember hours, or days, or weeks, or even months, when he or she was not anxiously anticipating the explosion of an epistolary bomb that conscious folly had loaded and reckless insanity had placed exactly where it would do the most harm. Slightly more numerous are they for whom fate has been kind enough always to protect from the disasters thus invited, but these two classes, taken together, would form a group pathetically small when compared with that vast multitude from whom the Spanish diplomat has a right to expect sympathy rather than expressions of contemptuous surprise or fierce indignation. Who always remembers that the written word has a truly diabolical permanence, that letters can be, and usually are, sooner or later, read by folks for whom they were not intended, and, most important of all, that the friend of to-day may be the enemy of to-morrow? Only they who can answer "I" should uplift their voices in derision of Senor de Lome, and perhaps even they would better be modestly quiet, for they are beings apart from ordinary humanity, and, therefore, should not presume to criticise it.

—It pains us to notice that The Evening Post has fallen into the habit of using the word "Dutchman" as a term of opprobrium. The Post is not expected to know much about New York or the ideas of New Yorkers, but surely some of its editors have been on this side of the water long enough to have found out that this is hardly the city to enjoy oblique assaults on the memory of the founders. If anybody wants to call Mayor Van Wyck "ignorant," and "furious," and "unmannerly," it is a matter to be settled between the bestower and the recipient of these epithets, but when he is described as "an ignorant Dutchman" or "an unmannerly Dutchman," then outsiders have a right to put in their oars. Phrases of this sort carry far and scatter like ancient blunderbusses. Up-to-date sportsmen do not use them, whether hunting Mayors or other and smaller game.

AN OPINION OF TAMMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day entitled "The Streets" you say the people "are often very patient," &c. Are you not mistaken as to the patience, unless that condition of mind in their case is also associated with dense stupidity? The people of this city at the last election voted Tammany into office by a very large majority. What "Tammany" means was nothing new to them. You may trust a man once, and, suffering from his deception, have the sympathy of your friends. Or you may do so twice, and, being again deceived, be able to plead some ground of defense, but thereafter if you continue to trust in the same direction you will be considered an imbecile and not fit to take care of yourself.

The case of the people of this city is exactly parallel. They had always been deceived by Tammany, and in the last election were given an opportunity to elect a clean ticket, based on clearly stated principles of local self-government, the merits of which were not controverted by any, and which was put forward and urged upon the people by a backing of brains and influence in the community such as probably no previous ticket for the City Government ever had, and they had some promise of the character of government the election of this ticket would give them in the wholesome atmosphere of the then existing administration. What did these same "patient" people do? Why, put Tammany in by an immense majority, and for four years. If they are supposed to have any intelligence, then they are now getting what they wanted, and the newspapers are kicking in vain. If they didn't know what was coming, they are so stupid that nothing but crowbars and sledgehammers will let the necessary knowledge into their heads, and that experience Tammany will give them in the next four years if the newspapers will only keep quiet, so that Tammany will not be warned away from doing its worst. The people loudly proclaimed they wanted Tammany government. They've got it. Let them drink the cup to the dregs—particularly street dregs.

ONE OF THE (OTHER) PEOPLE.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

TAXPAYER'S PLEA FOR PARKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the question of continuing Mayor Strong's policy of acquiring as many areas as possible for small parks and play grounds is just now agitating the public, I am glad to note that the readers of The New York Times are interesting themselves in this most important local improvement. Of one thing we can rest assured; if there be a popular demand for and a sentiment of the community is shown to be unanimous on this point, there is but little doubt that our municipal authorities will carry out the wishes of the people.

There is an erroneous impresssion prevalent at present that Mayor Van Wyck is hostile to anything and everything that tends to the betterment of our metropolis. This is not true either in letter or in spirit. He only opposes indiscriminate and unnecessary draughts on the City Treasury. The real fault lies not in the apathy of the general public, but in a supposed want of medium to make its wishes known. In my opinion a grave mistake has been made in the past in not having long ago laid out and set apart breathing spaces in the now densely settled portions of the city for the amusement of children and the recreation of their elders. Before it be too late the rulers of New York should select and locate tracts for such purposes of greater or less extent in those sections of the city not as yet closely built upon, and where real estate can be purchased at reasonable prices. It is poor policy and worse economy to object to expenditures, the natural result of which must tend to the improvement of the health and the adornment of the metropolis.

All classes liberally support and generously pay for the liquor stores on every street corner. We encourage the opening and laying out of wide boulevards and broad avenues as speedways for the owners of race and blood horses; we are urging the city to adopt a rapid transit system, the inevitable result of which will be municipal bankruptcy. All these and more extravagant so-called improvements we do not hesitate to commend and where possible to carry out, and yet we ignore an absolute want—the necessity of additional small parks.

Our public schools are educational hotbeds for forcing the mental acquirements of our children, who have no place to gain strength and health sufficient to contend against the intellectual tasks imposed upon them. It is full time that this state of affairs should be changed, and our little ones given ample room and better opportunities for their athletic sports and amusements. To my thinking, the credit of the city should be strained to its utmost tension to furnish as many parks and playgrounds in all parts of the same as there are now public schools. No less should be denied, and more should be accorded if essential to the welfare of the rising generation.

In conclusion, the first thing that should be done is forthwith to ratify and consummate the action inaugurated during Mayor Strong's administration by making due appropriation for the purchase of those sites already selected by him, including that of old Bensonia Cemetery, north of the Harlem River, where the trend of population is now extending. And no time should be lost in dedicating to this end other eligible spots until the limit permitted by the small park act of 1887 be reached.

A CITIZEN AND TAXPAYER.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

The Jumel Mansion Not for Sale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in The Times of this date under the heading of "A Foreigner's Suggestion" came to my notice, and in answer to the same would say that the old Jumel mansion, on Washington Heights, is not for sale, as I am now occupying it as my family residence, and hope my grandchildren will do the same. As for the old historic Hamilton Trees, they should be preserved, and I would recommend my patriotic friend, Mr. F. de Clot, start the subscription by sending his contribution through The New York Times. I also take exception to a foreigner's criticising our methods, and especially by one who has been a resident of this city for years, and non-naturalized.

FERDINAND P. EARLE,
Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, New York,
Feb. 12, 1898.

De Lome's Going.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been directed to an editorial in Friday's Times entitled "De Lome's Going," which closes with the sentence: "We have no doubt the English press denounced Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart as letter thieves."

To say the least, your simile is ill chosen. The cases are not parallel in any sense. We are informed that the filcher of the Canalejas letter received $1,000 for his work. To class this contemptible ransacker of private papers for private gain with the patriot John Paulding, who, indignantly scorning all bribes, captured and held, in open war, the spy André, the instrument of Arnold's traitorous plot, with his compromising papers is disrespectful to the memory of this hero of the American Nation and intolerable, even in the patriotic cause of Cuban independence.

TOUJOUR PRET.
New York, Feb. 12, 1898.

NUGGETS.

What Won Him.

"Tell me, George, was it my beauty or goodness that won your love?"

"Well, to be honest, it was that currant jelly you sent mother."—Chicago Record.

After the Quarrel.

Kind Old Gentleman.—Why have you had trouble with this poor little boy?

Johnny Eastside (haughtily)—No trouble at all, Mister, I done him up with one hand.—Brooklyn Life.

Work Fatal.

Wallace—Why don't you go to work? You know that worry kills more people than work.

Perry—I've heard that. But nothing on earth worries me so much as work.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Real Mean.

"Before a man is married," said the minstrel orator, "before a man is married, he is only half a man."

"There!" said the married women to their escorts, "how do you like that?"

"And after he is married," continued the orator, "he is nobody at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

More Pressing Need.

"Yes," said the explorer, "I fully intended to reach the pole. But I didn't."

"It often happens," said the acquaintance, "that we are glad to get less than we originally started after."

"That's true. In the course of a few months we didn't care whether we ever saw any pole or not. We would have been perfectly content with a grub stake."—Washington Star.

THE BRITISH AND THE FRENCH ON UPPER NILE

Written for The New York Times.

BY H. G. PROUT.

SOME TIME A COLONEL IN THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY AND A GOVERNOR OF THE EQUATORIAL PROVINCES.

Assuming that a French expedition from the Congo has reached Fashoda, on the White Nile, 400 miles south of Khartoum, (a matter still in serious doubt,) what is the significance of such an event? What does it mean to the nations of Europe? What does it mean to Africa? A man who has marched troops from the Red Sea to the western frontier of Darfour, (say 1,100 miles,) and as far south as Mrooli, within 100 miles of the Victoria Nyanza, and say, 1,500 miles beyond Khartoum as the Nile runs; a man who has in the line of his duty made maps of and written reports on the regions so traversed, may claim to be, in a narrow, official sort of way, an authority on the Egyptian Soudan and the country of the upper Nile. I know just enough to know that I do not possess the information to answer the questions with which this article starts out. Probably there are not many men who have that information. But I venture these propositions:

The arrival of the French expedition at Fashoda has no local military importance whatever. It can have no direct effect on the campaign of the English-Egyptian forces, but it has a certain diplomatic importance. Any real contest between the British and the French for the control of the Upper Nile Valley must be fought out elsewhere than in Africa.

To have moved half a dozen white men and a few scores of negroes from the French territory on the Congo to Fashoda on the Nile is no small achievement. It was a matter of time and money, of endurance, pluck, tact, and patience. But such a force in itself could have no more influence in the Soudan fighting than the injection of a ninety-pound sub-freshman into a Yale-Princeton football game. The mere suggestion of bringing into the field any useful force of white fighting men from that direction is laughable.

From the outlying French posts on the Congo they must traverse, let us say, 1,500 miles of African wilderness—a country sparsely inhabited, without beasts of burden, without even navigable streams; a country in which the camel cannot live, and in which for many months of every year the fevers are pestilential. I passed two rainy seasons in Kordofan and Darfour—in the high, dry steppe country, far to the north of the Bahr-el-Ghazal country, which term is a sufficiently accurate general designation for the swampy regions west of the White Nile and south of the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Those regions lie in the path of any approach from the Congo to Fashoda.

For three months the south wind came to us from over those swamps, and although we were in the high country, well fed, well housed, with plenty of quinine, 6 per cent. of my command died in four months the first rainy season, and the mortality was greater the second season. The surgeon of my expedition gave me the following figures from the official register of the military hospital at El Obeid: Entered during the four months of the rainy season, 972; died in the same period, 633! These patients came from perhaps 2,000 troops. At that rate a battalion would be exterminated in three years. Probably these figures have never been printed before. When my report was printed at the War Office in Cairo these facts were left out. They show two or three things, one of which is that the death rate among troops commanded by an American officer was only about one-fifth of that among the same kind of troops commanded by the Turks, Circassians, Arabs, and Kurds. No doubt the English have been able to produce still better results through longer experience and more complete control.

Another thing that these figures show or strongly suggest is that a military column moving across the Bahr-el-Ghazal country would have to fight for its life against fever and would have little energy left for other struggles. It would cross a country where the malarial poison is much more intense than in Kordofan, where my record was made. It could not pass the rainy season in comfortable adobe barracks, but at the best in huts on the borders of the swamp country. Dr. Livingstone wrote: "Important results can hardly be looked for when one's vitality is preoccupied with wrestling with the unhealthiness of the situation night and day."

But leaving out the effect of climate, the cost of such an invasion, in time and money, would alone prohibit it. We think that it costs a good deal to get food and stores into the Klondike; that is a palace-car picnic compared with taking stores to the point of departure on the Upper Congo and thence through 1,500 miles of wilderness on the heads of carriers. From the report of Capt. Macdonald, R. E., on the project for a railroad from Mombasa to Uganda, I estimated that the cost of transport over that 657 miles is about $1,400 a ton. The cost for twice or three times the distance through a more difficult and less healthful country, where no carrier system has ever been organized, might easily be three times as much. That is a mere guess, but it shows one of the controlling conditions.

It may be said that a very few white men planted on the upper Nile, across the British advance, might organize resistance and might teach the natives how to fight. The first military power that the Anglo-Egyptian invasion has to face and conquer is that of the Soudan Arabs and Danagla under the Khalifa. The fighting quality or strength of these people can be little affected by the presence among them of a few casual white men. They have artillery and breech-loading rifles and ammunition and steamboats and arsenals. They have the disciplined black infantry who surrendered to the Mahdi in his first wars, and they have the gallant spearmen of the desert. A genius, white or black, appearing among them might prolong their resistance to the inexorable and inevitable Englishman who is pushing southward in the thorough and steady way of his race. But barring the improbable genius, no man can help them.

When, in the course of time, the Khalifa is conquered, it is conceivable that an annoying resistance might be organized among the Shillooks, the numerous and powerful negro tribe occupying the country about Fashoda and further south. It is just as likely that the Shillooks would kill the Frenchmen who tried to organize such a resistance. All that is pure speculation. In either case the Shillooks could not close the river to the English-Egyptian gunboats, and Khartoum once taken the British would have an open Nile for 1,010 miles right away to the Lado of Gordon or the Gondokoro of Sir Samuel Baker.

So I dispose of the military aspect of this affair to my own satisfaction, if not to the satisfaction of the reader. Now for its diplomatic aspect. Here I claim no special knowledge or judgment, but this we all know: For many years before the Mahdi's revolt Fashoda was the capital of an Egyptian province, the residence of an Egyptian Mudir, appointed from Cairo, and a penal colony whither convicts were sent from Cairo. The Egyptian claim to Fashoda is precisely the same as the Egyptian claim to Khartoum. Furthermore, the whole Nile Valley, as far up as Mrooli, (about latitude 1 degree 39 minutes north,) was made Egyptian territory by conquest and occupation nearly thirty years ago, and was so held without dispute or question until the Mahdi's success. Obviously, Egypt is the heir to the Nile Valley, and it is not likely that the guardian will let the heir's claims go by default. It is a physical fact that without the Nile there could be no Egypt, and if that overworked extremity, the finger of destiny, ever pointed to anything it points now to British control, through Egypt, of the Nile from the Victoria Nyanza to the Mediterranean.

"FIDELE'S GRASSY TOMB."*

Henry Newbolt in The Outlook.

The Squire sat propped in a pillowed chair,
His eyes were alive and clear of care,
But well he knew that the hour was come
To bid good-bye to his ancient home.

He looked on garden, wood, and hill;
He looked on the lake sunny and still;
The last of earth that his eyes could see
Was the island church of Orchardleigh.

The last that his heart could understand
Was the touch of the tongue that licked his hand.
"Bury the dog at my feet," he said,
And his voice dropped, and the Squire was dead.

Now the dog was a dog of Danish breed,
Stanch to love and strong at need;
He had dragged his master safe to shore
When the tide was ebbing at Elsinore.

From that day forth, as reason would,
He was named Fidele, and made it good:
When the last of the mourners left the door
Fidele was dead on the chantry floor.

They buried him there at his master's feet,
And all that heard of it deemed it meet;
The story went the round for years,
Till it came at last to the Bishop's ears.

Bishop of Bath and Wells was he,
Lord of the lords of Orchardleigh,
And he wrote to the Parson the strongest screed
That Bishop may write or Parson read.

The sum of it was that a soulless hound
Was known to be buried in hallowed ground;
From scandal sore the Church to save
They must take the dog from his master's grave.

The heir was far in a foreign land,
The Parson was wax to my Lord's command;
He sent for the Sexton, and bade him make
A lonely grave by the shore of the lake.

The Sexton sat by the water's brink
Where he used to sit when he used to think;
He reasoned slow, but he reasoned it out,
And his argument left him free from doubt.

"A Bishop," he said, "is the top of his trade,
But there's others can give him a start with the spade;
Yon dog, he carried the Squire ashore,
And a Christian couldn't ha' done no more."

The grave was dug; the mason came
And carved on stone Fidele's name;
But the dog that the Sexton laid inside
Was a dog that never had lived or died.

So the Parson was praised and the scandal stayed,
Till, a long time after, the church decayed,
And, laying the floor anew, they found
In the tomb of the Squire the bones of a hound.

As for the Bishop of Bath and Wells,
No more of him the story tells;
Doubtless he lived as a Prelate and Prince,
And died and was buried a century since.

And whether his view was right or wrong
Has little to do with this my song;
Something we owe him, you must allow,
And perhaps he has changed his mind by now.

The Squire in the family chantry sleeps,
The marble still his memory keeps;
Remember, when the name you spell,
There rest Fidele's bones as well.

For the Sexton's grave you need not search,
'Tis a nameless mound by the island church;
An ignorant fellow, of humble lot—
But he knew one thing that a Bishop did not.

*Orchardleigh lies in the County of Somerset, England. The church and the park in which it stands date from the reign of Edward I. From the sixteenth to the eighteenth century Orchardleigh was the seat of the Champney family, one of whom is the Squire referred to. The dog's skeleton was found in the grave by Sir Gilbert Scott, R. A., when he restored the church in 1878. The sham monument, which stood in the park for nearly a century, is now destroyed.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT

News and Opinions Culled from the Columns of the Chinese and Japanese Papers.

OUTRAGES BY JAPANESE CREWS

Death of Hoyasu Shon, a Prominent Editor—Celebration of Prince Haruno-Miya's Coming of Age.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The Oriental and Occidental Steamship Company's steamer Gaelic arrived to-day from Hongkong, Yokohama, and Honolulu, bringing the following Oriental advices:

The Hongkong Telegraph says continual trouble is being reported from vessels manned by Japanese crews, the Japanese resenting any instructions or surveillance from European officers, and reserving an especial grudge for European passengers. Several cases have been reported where officers were marked for attack by the Japanese and warned to withdraw from the service, the retention of their positions being invariably followed by murderous attacks from ambushed Japanese enemies.

A case in point is reported from the Hakate Maru, which sailed from Japan, via Hongkong, for England. There were thirty-eight passengers on board the liner, many of whom were attacked repeatedly by the Japanese crew whenever they left their own staterooms after nightfall. On New Year's day, The Telegraph says, all the Japanese sailors and waiters, "mad drunk," and clad only in breech cloths, made an organized attack on the English officers and passengers of the steamer.

The Japanese, armed with knives, crowbars, and belaying-pins, brutally beat the chief engineer and his assistant. Thomas Hall, a passenger, they attacked in his berth, cutting his head open with a marlinspike. According to the account in The Telegraph the officers and most of the passengers were driven to the bridge, where, unarmed, forty Englishmen kept 100 Japanese at bay during the entire night by brandishing their walking-sticks.

The Shanghai Recorder deplores any partition of China, which, it says, certainly will be unfavorable to missionary work, adding that it will be a sad thing not only for China, but for all concerned if the powers undertake such action, predicting that partition would be the beginning of unending strife and bloodshed. The Recorder calls upon Great Britain to interfere and say that China shall not be divided, but that she shall be reformed and saved, predicting that in such interference England would have the support of Japan and the active acquiescence of the United States.

Three Chinese were hanged simultaneously in the Victoria jail at Hongkong Jan. 12, the drop being made to accommodate all three and the trio falling together. The men were members of an armed gang of shop thieves, and in raiding a store killed a Chinese employe.

The annual cotton report from Shanghai states that the year of 1897 was one of extraordinary vicissitudes to those in this trade. The year began with an enormous stock of unsold goods on hand. Prices declined steadily until the end of August. Then came a stringency in the Chinese money market, the result being widespread disaster among the cotton dealers, very few importers escaping heavy losses. The turning point is believed to have been reached, however, the year 1898 opening with an improved demand and an increased number of transactions, although Shanghai jobbers can hardly congratulate themselves on the prices obtained.

Hoyasu Shon, who founded in 1874 the Yomiuri Shimunda, one of the oldest papers in Japan, died Jan. 15, aged sixty-three. He was formerly Junior Secretary of the Foreign Office. He started the first mutual life insurance association in Japan, and among other achievements edited the best English-Japanese dictionary of its day, 1893.

Konichi Otoye, who is under arrest in San Francisco for the embezzlement of 27,000 yen from Savre Brandt of Osaka, also is suspected of forgery, and the Foreign Office has communicated with Minister Hoshi with regard to his extradition.

As soon as the ratification treaty with France has been exchanged the date of the standard and conventional tariffs will be notified to the foreign powers and the tariffs will be put in operation. The receipts for the coming fiscal year, commencing April 1, are estimated to be an increase of 6,000 yen.

The Hochi Shimbun says a communication was originally made by the Japanese Government to the foreign powers with the object of placing Formosa beyond the pale of the new treaty, but as only Great Britain and one other power consented, Japan decided to carry out the new treaties in Formosa.

The celebration of the coming of age of the Crown Prince Haruno Miya, which was postponed last year, owing to the court mourning for the late Empress Dowager, will be held in March.

Japan's trade during the month of December last was as follows: Exports, 19,275,762 yen; imports, 11,170,108 yen. The exports of gold and silver bullion amounted to 6,530,862 yen, and the imports to 676,182 yen.

ENGLAND'S WORK IN CHINA.

Negotiating for the Opening of Yuen-Chau-Fu as a Treaty Port.

PEKIN, Feb. 13.—England is negotiating with China to open Yuen-Chau-Fu, in the Province of Hu-Nan, as a treaty port, and is negotiating also on the subject of the navigation of inland waters.

The Chinese Government has paid the agreed indemnity of £4,000 ($20,000) to M. Lyaudet, the Frenchman kidnapped by Tonquin pirates in 1895.

The New Year's audience for the foreign Ministers has been fixed for Feb. 15, and the banquet by the Tsung-li-Yamen will be given the following day. Owing to the long delay the Ministers had declined an audience, but the Tsung-li-Yamen has now arranged the matter.

Bishop Selwyn Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Right Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, Master of Selwyn College, Cambridge, since 1893, died yesterday at Pau, France.

Dr. Selwyn, who was Bishop of Melanesia from 1877 to 1891, was born in New Zealand May 20, 1844. He was the second son of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of New Zealand and Lichfield. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and from 1869 to 1871 was successively the Curate of St. Alrewas, Staffordshire, and of St. George, Wolverhampton. He entered on the Melanesian mission in 1872, and in February, 1877, succeeded Bishop Patteson, the first Bishop of Melanesia, who was murdered by the natives in 1871.

Mr. Gladstone's Health Improved.

CANNES, Feb. 13.—Henry Gladstone says his father and the whole family intend to start about the end of next week for a South of England watering place. Mr. Gladstone's physician thinks his patient has attained the utmost benefit from his stay on the Riviera.

New State Council in Uruguay.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to The Times from Montevideo says the new State Council was installed on Saturday amid great popular enthusiasm. Dr. Juan Carlos, was unanimously elected President of the council.

Dreyfus Meetings in the Provinces.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Numerous meetings were held in the provinces to-day in connection with the Dreyfus agitation. In some cases resolutions against the Government were adopted, but there were no serious disorders.

The Wheat Crop in France.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The French wheat crop promises to be very good in thirteen departments, good in forty-four, and fair in thirty.

King Oscar's New Cabinet.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 13.—King Oscar has intrusted ex-Premier Steen with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

COUNT KALNOKY DEAD.

As Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, He Disagreed with Baron Banffy.

BRUNN, Feb. 13.—Count Gustav Siegmund Kalnoky de Koros-Patak, former Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died here this afternoon.

Count Kalnoky, who was born at Lettowitz, Moravia, Dec. 29, 1832, was descended from the Moravian branch of an old Bohemian family. He entered the diplomatic service of Austria in 1850. From 1860 to 1870 he was Councilor of Legation at the Austrian Embassy in London. In 1874 he was Minister at Copenhagen; in 1880 he was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and in 1881 he was appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, a post he held with distinction until May 16, 1895, when he was succeeded by the present Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowski.

The cause of Count Kalnoky's resignation was his action in reference to the denunciation of ecclesiastical laws by the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, Mgr. Agliardi, who was charged by Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, with having made statements at Budapest which amounted to interference in Hungarian affairs. Baron Banffy addressed a note to Count Kalnoky informing him that an interpellation was about to be put forward in the Hungarian Parliament concerning the utterances of the Nuncio, which had appeared in the Hungarian newspapers and had never been disclaimed by their author.

Count Kalnoky replied that the Nuncio had displayed tactlessness, overstepped the limits prescribed for foreign diplomatic representatives, and deserved that a Foreign Office note be sent to the Vatican to complain of his conduct. He went so far as to sketch a communication to the Vatican, and the Hungarian Premier telegraphed his approval of it. A few days after Baron Banffy said in the Hungarian Parliament that the Papal Nuncio's acts were not approved in Vienna.

As soon as this speech was recited to Count Kalnoky he telegraphed to Budapest that only part of his letter to Baron Banffy was for public knowledge; that the rest was confidential and that the protest to the Vatican had not been sent. Efforts were made to reconcile the two Ministers, but these were unavailing. The Hungarian House approved Baron Banffy's attitude unreservedly, and Count Kalnoky resigned.

SPANISH TORTURE CONDEMNED.

Barcelona Workmen Demand a New Trial for the Anarchists.

BARCELONA, Feb. 13.—Thirty thousand people, mostly workmen, made an orderly demonstration here to-day against the torture of the Anarchists at Montjuich Fortress.

Resolutions of protest and demanding the punishment of the torturers and a revision of the trial were adopted, and will be forwarded to the Government.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARIES.

He Celebrates Mass in the Presence of a Congregation of Pilgrims.

ROME, Feb. 13.—The Pope celebrated mass to-day in the Basilica, in the presence of a congregation of pilgrims from all parts of the country in honor of past and coming anniversaries, jointly, of his first mass, his election, and coronation.

His Holiness was borne to the church in the sedia gestatoria, and an elaborate ceremony was observed. The Pope knelt while his chaplain celebrated the second thanksgiving mass, and then, seated on the throne, received the leaders of the pilgrims. At the conclusion he pronounced the Apostolic benediction in a strong voice, after which he was carried from the church with the same ceremony. His Holiness appeared to be in excellent health.

It is estimated that no fewer than 50,000 persons were present, of whom 20,000 were pilgrims. While the Pope was being borne through the church, amid the ringing tones of silver trumpets, the assemblage was raised to a pitch of excitement almost reaching delirium. The ceremony was one of impressive magnificence, and the Pope's appearance caused indescribable enthusiasm on all sides.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF "ACCIDENTS" AT MONTE CARLO.—In spite of the enormous subsidies paid to the European press by the directors of Monte Carlo, certain errant newspaper men occasionally tell the truth about the gambling resort there. A writer in The London Standard recently witnessed in a single day the suicide of two women, the reports of which were sent out through the usual news bureau as "accidents." One of the victims was a young Frenchwoman, who, having lost 10,000f. at play, stepped to a balcony overlooking the sea and calmly blew her brains out with a small revolver. Her body was promptly carried into an inner room, and the play went on. The other woman walked down to the sea, directly beneath the esplanade of the Hôtel Métropole. In the full view of hundreds she waded out until the water was above her waist, and then plunged in. A shriek went up from the shore, and excited men ran frantically up and down the rocks, calling for some one to save her. After a time a boat was pushed out and the body was towed ashore. Later in the day The Standard man asked one of the Casino attachés what the name of the suicide was. He replied: "Pshaw! No woman committed suicide. Every accident here is a suicide. There was a woman sitting out there on a rock, and fell in. Instead of jumping in after her, they took time to get a boat, and when they reached her she was dead. A person can't live forever in the water."

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SOCIALIST POWER GROWING IN GERMAN CITIES.—Although nearly a month has passed since the usual time for announcing the date of the Reichstag elections, the German Government is still dumb on the subject, made so, it is said, by the hope that the Liberals may be induced to accept Conservative candidates, as they are utterly outclassed by the Socialists in the large cities, and especially in Berlin. It is reported that, excepting for one constituency out of six, the Liberals can find no candidate willing to expose himself to certain defeat. The Socialists hope this time to capture the one seat in the capital hitherto held by a Liberal. It is further reported that the anti-Semites have refrained from seriously entering into the struggle, since with the fall into disfavor at Court of their leader, Stöcker, they have lost all hope. Unless union of some sort can be effected between the anti-Semites, the Liberals, and the Conservatives, the tendencies of the Berlin press snow plainly that a sweeping victory for the Socialists may be looked for.

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REVELATIONS BY "DEBRETT'S PEERAGE."—"Debrett's Peerage" for 1898 contains a new section, which, according to some London society journals, is a severe blow to the British pride in certain circles, and its contempt for foreign titles. The new section is called "Colonial and Foreign Titles of Nobility Recognized by the Imperial Government." Under such exalted titles as Prince of Mindelheim, Prince Giustiniani, Prince Cowper, and the Prince of Waterloo we find respectively the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Newburgh, Earl Cowper, and the Duke of Wellington, and, outside the "Chambre des Pairs," the number of not especially well-known Englishmen bearing foreign titles is very large. Señor Duque de Losaday Lousada is a retired Colonel of the Madras Army, who is known by his intimates at the East India Club as Col. Clifford. There is also el Señor Marqués de Vallado, Conde de Parama y de Valderonda, apparently a Spanish grandee of the first rank, but he is better known in society circles as Lieut. Col. Waldron, J. P., co-heir to the Barony of Welles. When the plain Duke of Edinburgh became through his uncle's death the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a few Englishmen received patents of knighthood of nobility from this reigning house. Among them are Baron von Laurentz and Baron Craignish, both christened Campbell. Baron de Bush is another of the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha creations known to his family by the name of Brown. He is a wealthy chemist of London. And finally the Maltese Count della Catena belongs to a good old Westmoreland family by the name of Strickland.

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MUMMIES AT AUCTION IN LONDON.—An auction sale of mummies was held the other day in London. Three, said to be of royal blood, were knocked down at $125 apiece. They were named Ptolemy II. of Egypt, otherwise known as Philadelphus; Antiochus I. of Syria, known to his intimates as Soter, and a certain Alpina, reputed wife of Seleucus, King of Babylon. Copies of the inscriptions on their tombs proving their identity unfortunately had been lost, but letters from Dr. Birch from the British Museum and from Prof. Bonomi of Sir John Soane's museum attested to their authenticity. Somebody started the bid at 10 guineas; then it jumped to 20. From 20 to 25 it went up shilling by shilling and penny by penny. At 25 guineas apiece they were knocked down, wraps, bandages, coffins, hieroglyphics, and all, to a Mr. Cross, a dealer in antiquities in Regent Street.

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TO CELEBRATE BISMARCK'S MILITARY ANNIVERSARY.—Prince Bismarck, ex-Chancellor of the German Empire, will be eighty-three years old next April, but before his birthday Berliners will celebrate an event on March 26 which they are led to believe is almost as important to them as the day of his birth. On March 26 sixty years ago Bismarck entered the military service of the King of Prussia as a Second Lieutenant of cavalry. He rose slowly in rank, so that at the end of his military career he had the grade of Colonel General, with the rank of Field Marshal. It was this rank that he held during the Franco-Prussian war, where he served, as far as actual fighting was concerned, in an honorary capacity. A Strasburg journal was silenced the other day by order of the police because its editor had the temerity to ask the Berliners why they should celebrate the anniversary of Bismarck's joining the army, since the "Iron Chancellor," however proficient he had been in the council chamber, had never led a squadron into battle in his life, and had never been under fire as a soldier.

MR. MOODY DEFENDS YALE.

Holds Crowded Meetings There and Gives His Views on the University and Local Option.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—D. L. Moody, the evangelist, addressed the students of Yale this morning and evening, and several hundred of them also attended the monster meeting in the Hyperion Theatre, where 2,000 were turned away for lack of room. In all the services unprecedented interest was taken by the students.

The optional meeting this evening under Young Men's Christian Association auspices was so largely attended that the students not only crowded the big hall to suffocation almost, but filled the stairways as well, and at the close a delegation from each class requested Secretary Wright to ask Mr. Moody to remain several days, or if that is impossible, to return to Yale again in the near future.

In an interview to-night Mr. Moody expressed himself as follows with regard to Yale, apropos of the agitation now being waged against the university by a certain class of reformers:

"I have been pretty well acquainted with Yale for twenty years, and I have never seen the university in as good condition, religiously, as now. My oldest son graduated here, and if my other son, who is now in the freshman class, gets as much good out of Yale as his brother did, I shall have reason to thank God through time and eternity.

"I can honestly say that I have never spent so good a day at Yale as to-day has been, and I never saw so earnest and inquiring a crowd of young men as that that attended service this evening. As to the liquor question, I believe in local option.

"If satisfactory, strong moral sentiment can be secured to keep it from becoming a dead letter. I am in favor of prohibition. But in States where there is a large city you cannot enforce statutory prohibition, because of the lack of moral sentiment. If it could be enforced, I wish New Haven would vote so."

MAY HAVE STOLEN THE RIG.

Man Arrested in Jersey While Driving and Locked Up on Suspicion.

A man who gave his name as Albert Serratti, and who said he lived at 150 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday at 2 o'clock A. M. on suspicion of having stolen a horse and buggy he was driving.

He said he was employed by Daniel Sawyer of 223 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city, who had bought the horse from a man at Madison, N. J. Sawyer, he said, was not satisfied with the horse, and had sent him to Madison to change it for another. As Serratti was several miles out of his road he was arrested.

The New York police were asked to make inquiries about Sawyer, and replied that he could not be found, the address given being fictitious. Serratti was locked up and the rig is held for an owner.

WOMEN WHO WANT TO VOTE.

Their National Association Holding a Meeting in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association began this afternoon at the Columbia Theatre.

The meeting also signalized the fiftieth anniversary of the first convention of women devoted to woman's rights in this country.

The feature of the meeting to-night was a sermon by the Rev. Anna Shaw. Miss Susan B. Anthony also spoke briefly on the present outlook.

Among those on the stage were Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the National organizer; Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indiana, Mrs. Mary G. Hay of Indiana, Mrs. Laura Gregg of Kansas, one of the organizers of the suffrage movement; Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Miss Atchison, and the Rev. Henrietta G. Moore of Ohio.

HUNGRY, AND STOLE 25 CENTS.

The Story Told by William Oldenburger in a Brooklyn Court.

William Oldenburger, a respectable looking man of fifty years, who said he lived at Eleventh Street and Eighth Avenue, South Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, for stealing 25 cents on Saturday night from a money drawer in Andrew Heitz's delicatessen store at 191 Bedford Avenue.

Oldenburger declared that hunger drove him to steal. He entered Keitz's place unobserved on Saturday night, just before midnight, and his presence became known when the burglar alarm attached to the money drawer went off. Heitz, who was in a rear room, ran out and pursued Oldenburger. A policeman joined in the chase, and the man was captured. He cried at the Bedford Avenue Police Station before being locked up. When he was arraigned in court he told Justice Kramer he would never have committed the theft but for hunger. He was remanded until to-day.

ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.

Fitzpatrick Had Wandered into a House—May Lose His Life.

Policeman Johnson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station found a man clinging to a railing at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The man was intoxicated and blood was streaming down his face from a number of cuts on his head. At the station house he said he was John Fitzpatrick, thirty years old, of 259 West Nineteenth Street.

He said that a short time before, he had wandered into a house on Twenty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. There he met a colored man and woman, who askd him to treat them. Upon his refusal he was struck, and remembered nothing more until found by the policeman. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found he had suffered a compound fracture of the skull. He is now in a critical condition. Central Office detectives arrested William Carmack and Rebecca Johnson, colored, both of 216 West Twenty-ninth Street. At the hospital Fitzpatrick positively identified the woman as one of his assailants, but was not sure that Carmack was with her.

Both prisoners were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday morning. Cormack denied all knowledge of the affair, stating that he was in his room asleep at the time. The woman bore out his statement, charging that another colored man, George Weeks, who was with her, struck Fitzpatrick. Cormack was discharged and the woman held without bail to await the result of Fitzpatrick's injuries.

Unknown Neighbors.

"You know that jewelry store I've been hunting for the last month in order to match a stone? Moved the first of the year, and I couldn't learn where it had gone, you remember?"

"Yes."

"Well, I found it this morning on the fifteenth floor of the building my office is in. I'm on the fourteenth floor, you know."—Chicago Tribune.

GEO. F. TRAIN'S BUSY NIGHT

Toastmaster for a Rattling Banquet of the Thirteen Club at Mills House No. 1.

HE WILL FIGHT MIKE DONOVAN

Bare Soul Against the Gloves at Madison Square Garden—Thirty-nine Speeches as Incidents of a Lively Evening.

One of the most important incidents of the one hundred and sixtieth regular dinner of the Thirteen Club, which was given at Mills's Hotel No. 1 last night, was an exchange of defiances and an agreement to fight between Citizen George Francis Train and Prof. Mike Donovan, the distinguished boxing virtuoso. The event is to be pulled off in Madison Square Garden at an early date. The Citizen is to rely on psychic force and Mr. Donovan on what he called, in compliment to his distinguished host, an "antagonist-physic" force. Both said they thought the police would be puzzled to find a law for stopping a contest between the soul and the knuckles. Each man seems to have unlimited confidence in his own weapon. The contest will be to a finish.

The agreement was made late in the evening, but there were no wines or liquors at the banquet. Citizen Train, however, consumed great quantities of ice water, and as his face became more and more flushed, his physical agility more and more in evidence, his eyes brighter, and his wit keener as the hours passed, many of his envious and experienced fellow-members murmured among themselves the theory that he had secured the art of mysteriously developing the condition technically known as "a jag" from psychic forces of distillation acting on that fluid.

Everything Wrong End Up.

The incident and the condition preceding it happened toward the finish and are described first to harmonize with the banquet, which was wrong end first and upside down all the way through, and was apparently designed to overthrow conventionalities as well as superstitions.

Mr. Jarrold, "Mickey Finn," who was one of the speakers, said it was the greatest collection of cranks and dime museum freaks that had ever been gathered in New York. This general descriptive sketch of the company was received with wild applause, and both hosts and guests apparently did their best to look and act their parts. There were many queer looking people of both sexes mingled with substantial and correctly dressed men and women. The company included several foreigners of peculiarly lunatic aspect, and American citizens whose appearances indicated that they constituted a delegation from the incurable ward at Bloomingdale.

The guests and club members together numbered 338—twenty-six tables with thirteen at each table. As soon as the dinner was finished attendants went around and solemnly collected 13 cents from each person. There was no joke about it, either. Everybody had to pay or be paid for. The names of the people at each table were taken on cards with coffin, skull and crossbones in the the centre, and each name was checked off as the money for it was paid.

Menu on Paper Napkins.

Here is the menu, which was printed on the paper napkins:

SOUP.
Vegetable. Tomato with rice.
DISHES TO ORDER.
Kidney sauté a la Bordelaise.
Roast beef, dish gravy.
Irish stew or lamb pot pie.
Loin of country pork, brown gravy.
VEGETABLES.
Mashed potatoes. Boiled potatoes. Green peas.
DESSERT.
Cabinet pudding. Plain rice pudding.
Bread pudding. Apple sauce. Stewed prunes.
Tea. Coffee. Milk.

The card explained that one kind of soup, one dish to order, two vegetables, one dessert, and one beverage might be included in each order.

Citizen Train, in a sack coat, with a large patch of white paint on one leg of his gray trousers, a brilliant red sash, and vast bunch of lilies of the valley in his buttonhole, and wielding a correct representation of a human thigh bone done in silver as a truncheon, officiated as toastmaster. He made thirty-nine speeches—which is three times thirteen—and scintillated with increasing brilliancy.

Fred C. Hamilton, Chief Ruler of the club, presided. He followed the example of Queen Lavinia Dempsey, and had two flashlight photographs of the company made and then imitated a herald and proclaimed the name and address of the photographer, advising everybody to get a copy of the picture.

He also announced that in imitation of the Kings of France, he had insisted that the banquet should be served where the populace could look upon it. Therefore the guests of the Mills House were free to stand about the unoccupied part of the big dining room and adjoining corridors and look on, and the floating population of that part of the west side was encouraged to fight for eligible places at the windows.

The Citizen described the Mills House as the Palace Hotel for gentlemen—the greatest in the world, sheltering and feeding 1,560 guests every night. He remarked further that if any gentleman present desired to be "skinned" Mr. Quinn, the eminent reformed gambler, was in the house, and yet capable of doing business under provocation, and that other guests there in various branches of criminal industry were equally available. During the course of one of his thirty-nine speeches he called attention to a magnificent bank of roses and a number of boutonnières of violets sent, he said, by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, daughter of D. O. Mills, who built the house. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Reid, and three more for Mr. Mills.

Some Delicate Repartee.

The Citizen's remarks were largely personal. He introduced Clark Bell as the man who had spent a fortune being President of clubs and buying champagne, but was about to earn another by winning for him a thirty-million-dollar suit for 6,000 lots in Omaha, and Mr. Bell, in his response, said he expected to win the suit on the ground that the Citizen was a lunatic and therefore incapable of having a mortgage foreclosed on him without a committee. Citizen Train pounded heavily with his truncheon to applaud this declaration.

On his thirteenth speech Citizen Train introduced his son-in-law, Philip D. Gulager of the Sub-Treasury, as "the man who has the honor of being the father of George Francis Train's grandson," and added, explosively and waving his arms:

"And I'll be damned if it isn't the biggest and finest baby alive."

Later, he introduced the physician who had the honor of introducing this baby into the world, and made him speak also. The physician had a written manuscript. Mr. Gulager stood on a chair and recited Othello's speech to the Venetian Senators as an accurate description of the methods by which he had won "this old man's daughter," pointing out the Citizen.

"There'll be a hot time in the old town to-night," chanted Citizen Train as he leaped nimbly to the seat of his chair for his twenty-fifth speech. "We are just beginning now. Stop that rattling of dishes over there!"

What Caused the Noise.

This last remark was to the head waiter, and was intended to check a tremendous clashing caused by fifty waitresses shoving the table crockery through to the washing department. Then he added: "Now we'll have some music. I'll lead the chorus, and everybody join in." The music was "The Road to Mandelay," and everybody joined in, Citizen Train leading according to promise. He also led in singing "She's a Jolly Good Fellow," in compliment to Miss Swann, who recited, and at his suggestion Ella Wheeler Wilcox was "stigmatized" because she wrote that she was afraid to sit at table as one of thirteen.

The banquet began at 7:13 and closed at midnight, after three lusty cheers had been given for Valentine Seaman because he is ninety-seven years old and wrote that he would be glad to attend the dinner if he could and was opposed to all superstitions. Three cheers were also given for Col. Mann of Town Topics, because he paid Mr. Train $10 for a story. Mr. Train pulled the $10 from his hip pocket, waved it around his head, and said it was the first money he ever got from a newspaper. Col. Mann made a speech.

Besides Citizen Train's thirty-nine speeches, two songs, and parenthetical observations and motions, there were forty-three other speeches, recitations, and other performances.

A MUSICALE FOR CHARITY.

Artists of Note to Sing at the Waldorf-Astoria in Aid of the Little Sisters of the Assumption.

Society folk will turn their steps once more this week to the Waldorf-Astoria to enjoy one of the most notable musicales of the season, which is to be given there on Friday afternoon in the cause of charity. In point of talent it will rank with that given by Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor for the Tuesday Evening Club, the best entertainment which that fashionable organization has had set before it, or that which Perry Belmont has planned for to-morrow night, while the programme will be still more elaborate than that given on either occasion. The beneficiaries are the Little Sisters of the Assumption. The musicale has been planned for the Astor Gallery, which is very popular for affairs of the kind, and tickets have been issued giving admission to that chamber. But as it will only seat 500 on the floor and about 200 in the boxes and balcony, those in charge of the concert hold themselves in readiness to transfer the scene of musical activity to the big ballroom if the sale of tickets makes it necessary, as is not unlikely.

Pol Plançon, the operatic baritone, who was a bright particular star at Mrs. Henry H. Cook's notable private concert, will unite with Mme. Emma Juch Wellman, the soprano, to make the first portion of the programme worth remembering. Prospective additions to the first half were still in abeyance up to last accounts, but the sponsors of the concert hope to add another attraction in a third artist of equal celebrity.

The second half of the programme will consist of the first public performance in this city of the song cycle, "In a Persian Garden," from Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyam's "Rubaiyat." The words have been set to music by Liza Lehmann. The singing will be done by the same quartet of vocal stars that sang this cycle at the second musicale which Thomas Hughes Kelly gave this season at his home in the Bolkenhayn, 763 Fifth Avenue, on last Tuesday, under Victor Harris's direction—Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, mezzo-soprano; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor; David Bispham, bass. The theme of "In a Persian Garden," a cycle of some thirty stanzas, is the fleeting character of youth, power, and beauty, and the corresponding necessity of enjoying life while it passes.

The Little Sisters of the Assumption, in whose behalf the musicale will be given, are described concisely as "nursing sisters of the poor." Their work lies entirely among the indigent, as they are forbidden by the rules of their order to care for any who are able to pay for succor. Every one of them is a trained nurse, with a three years' course of preparation to fit her for work, and stands ready to go at a moment's notice to any case of illness among the poor for which she is needed. They not only nurse the patients at such times, but care for the children as well, supplying food and clothing gratis, in so far as they are able. The work is carried on by voluntary contributions, or by help such as that which the concert is expected to give. The headquarters of the order, which is as yet in its infancy in this city, are at 312 East Fifteenth Street.

The list of patronesses for Friday's musicale includes Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Miss Leary, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. H. Le Grand Cannon, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Henry Pennington Tailer, Mrs. Louis A. Thébaud, Mrs. George Post, Mrs. Charles William Sloane, Mrs. Charles Carroll Lee, Miss Callender, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Edmond L. Campion, Mrs. Hugo de Fritsch, Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Duncan Harris, Miss E. Louise Lynch, Miss Emily F. Lynch, Mrs. Alphonse Montant, Miss Leontine Marié, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. John Watts de Peyster, Mrs. Geraldyne Redmond, Mrs. Archibald Rogers, Mrs. S. Howland Russell, Mrs. José A. Del Valle, Mrs. George Waddington, and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward.

The tickets, which are $5 each, are obtainable from Mrs. L. H. Chapin of 5 West Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Geraldyne Redmond of 309 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. H. G. Kingsley of 208 Madison Avenue, and Miss Marié of 111 West Forty-third Street.

GRAU ENGAGES MME. NORDICA.

She Will Play in London and New York—Mme. Melba May Also Sign a Contract.

Maurice Grau and Mme. Nordica held a conference yesterday at which it was finally determined that the singer will appear in opera at Covent Garden, London, during the Spring and also in this country, opening the coming season at the Metropolitan Opera House with the Maurice Grau Opera Company. She will receive $1,000 for each performance, and will make her first appearance in Mr. Grau's company in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde."

It is understood that by the terms of the contract the cast of the forthcoming production will include among the principal characters Jean de Reszke as Tristan, Mme. Nordica as Isolde, and Edouard de Reszke as Marke. This is practically the same cast as that included in the original production at the Metropolitan Opera House, Nov. 27, 1895. Mme. Nordica will sign the contract to-day.

Mme. Melba, notwithstanding the fact that she has not as yet signed the contract, has practically come to an understanding with Mr. Grau for her appearance at Covent Garden during this same season. No definite arrangements have been made for her appearance next season with the Maurice Grau Opera Company in this country, but the matter will in all probability be decided upon during the present week.

To Lecture on Church Music.

The Rev. Dr. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, will deliver the third address on "Ecclesiastical Music" before the Faculty and students of the General Theological Seminary, in St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in West Ninety-second Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Full cathedral service will be sung by the St. Agnes choir.

A Course of Musical Mornings.

The course of five musical mornings given by Miss S. C. Very, explanatory of symphonic concerts, and entitled "The History of Music," will be repeated during Lent, at 11 East Fifty-fourth Street.

TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB MATINEE.

Prominent Actors and Actresses to Appear Next Friday.

The Twelfth Night Club's matinée at the Empire Theatre on Friday afternoon will be as important a massing of prominent actors and actresses in a single entertainment as New York has had in a long time. Every big attraction contributes to it, beginning with Mme. Modjeska, who will make the opening address, and including John Drew, Isabelle Irving, William H. Crane, Annie Russell, Henry Miller, William Faversham, Viola Allen, Eleanor Mayo Elverson, Chauncey Olcott, E. J. Morgan, Thomas Whiffen, Jr., William H. Thompson, William H. Crompton, Frank Mills, Maggie Fielding, and many others.

Mr. Drew and Miss Irving will be seen in a new one-act play, and so will Mr. Crane and Mr. Carlisle. Henry Miller will appear again in the rôle of Mr. Brabazon, the widower, the third act of "Sowing the Wind" being given, and Miss Allen and the rest of the orignal cast appearing with Mr. Miller. In a Shakespearean conceit, which is part of the bill, two dozen players will impersonate as many of the heroes and heroines of the bard's dramas and comedies. The matinée is the third which the Twelfth Night Club has given since 1890. It is hoped that the receipts will be of material aid toward the purchase of a clubhouse.

Souvenirs at "The French Maid."

The last Herald Square Theatre performance of Rice's musical comedy, "The French Maid," Saturday evening, will be celebrated by the presentation of a souvenir. The managers, Messrs. Evans, Mann, and Rice, have decided not to increase the price of seats for that night. The souvenir will be a silver hand mirror, uniquely designed for the dressing case.

The Pennsylvania Limited for the West

is the business man's train, because it is quick; the tourist's train, because it is a club on wheels; the pleasure-seeker's train because it is luxurious; the ladies' train, because there is a maid to attend them.—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William T. Elmore.

Dr. William T. Elmore died Saturday at his residence, 78 West Ninety-fourth Street, in the forty-third year of his age. He was born in Montgomery, Ala., in 1855, and in 1883 came North to engage in the study of medicine. He went to Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, completing his course in Bellevue Hospital. June 23, 1897, he married Miss Eliza Tinker of Wisconsin, who survives him. He was a Trustee of Star of Cuba Masonic Lodge. Besides his widow he is survived by his father, mother, brother, and two sisters. Albert Elmore, his father, and his brother, Benjamin, are both prominent in Alabama politics. The Rev. Philip M. Walters of Grace Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, will officiate at the services to be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the house. Burial will be in Montgomery.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE O. BRIGHAM of Westborough, Mass., aged seventy-six years, died yesterday. He was Cashier of the savings bank of his town, Town Treasurer for thirty years, and ex-member of the Legislature.

CATHERINE M. CAMMEYER, wife of Alfred J. Cammeyer, a merchant of this city, died yesterday in Genoa, Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Cammeyer closed their apartment at 611 Fifth Avenue early in October for a European trip. At that time Mrs. Cammayer's health was considered excellent. The news of her death yesterday was wholly unexpected.

MARY B. TILESTON, widow of William M. Tileston, died on Saturday at her residence, 45 West Thirty-ninth Street. She was born in Philadelphia in 1810, her maiden name being Mary B. Tree. She was married to Mr. Tileston in New York in 1835. Mr. Tileston belonged to one of the old New York families, and his brother, Thomas, was a very well-known business man of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., shipping merchants of this city. Her husband was also a merchant, and died in 1860. Surviving her are a daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Pearsall, and a son, Thomas Tileston. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, and the interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

TRICKS TO BECOME PATIENTS.

One Young Man Feigns Fits to Get Morphine, Another Makes Believe He Has Appendicitis.

Harry Gray, alias Harry Graham, Harry Wright, &c., a young man of about twenty-six, who has been confined to a cot in St. John's Hospital since Feb. 4, tells an interesting story to the hospital authorities. He says that he is the son of a well-to-do New York merchant, and since leaving the parental roof, about six years ago, has made a practice of getting into hospitals, on one pretext or another, in order to saticfy his craving for morphine.

This story was wrung from him last night when it was found that his illness was assumed, and when he was told that he would have to leave the institution. On Feb. 4 Gray was found in front of St. John's seemingly unconscious. He was immediately taken in and cared for. He told the physicians that he was a medical student in the University of the City of New York, and backed up his statement by showing a slight familiarity with medical terms and usages.

He said that he was an athlete and had been training very hard for a hurdle race. He believed, he said, that he was overtrained, and that that was the cause of his illness. It happened a few days ago that a professor of the medical department of the University of the City of New York came to the hospital, and when asked about Gray, proclaimed him a fakir.

Last August Gray was found in a similar condition at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. There he remained for six or eight weeks, when his true character was discovered and he was turned out. For several weeks he begged from house to house to obtain money for morphine, and finally gained admission to the Harlem Hospital by falling in a faint on the street. After he had been there for three weeks a nurse from the Fordham Hospital who happened to be visiting a friend identified Gray as the man discharged from the Fordham, and he was turned out of the Harlem Hospital immediately.

After this he became an usher at Moody's meetings at Carnegie Hall, and later went to Philadelphia, where he says he staid for a while in two hospitals. Coming back to New York, he was admitted to the Manhattan, New York, and Gouverneur Hospitals for short periods, finally landing at St. John's.

He said last night that his fondness for morphine had caused him to leave home and that he had not seen his parents for six years. His plan, he said, was to be confined to a hospital cot, and while the doctors and nurses were absent to steal what morphine he could find in the room. He always found it handy, and was more certain of getting it by this means than by begging. He will be dismissed this morning.

Leo Winters, aged about thirty, was found yesterday to be working the same dodge. Winters, however, claims to have appendicitis, and has several times been operated upon for it. He first appeared at St. Luke's, where he complained of the malady. He was discouraged in his notion, but the physicians finally removed the appendix. As soon as he was able to be out he went to St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn and asked to be operated upon again. The surgeons, however, saw the fresh wound, and refused. Later he appeared at the Manhattan Hospital, but he was not admitted.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Crusade in Kansas to Compel the Teachers to Read It.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 13.—A formidable movement has been started in Kansas to compel the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and it is proposed to force the issue at the regular School Board elections in April.

William Baker of Wabaunsee County has issued an appeal to "all Christian parents" to be out at that meeting in each school district in the State and vote for the proposition, and also to declare for the selection only of teachers who are professors of religion and who will promise to carry this reform into effect.

CHURCH TROUBLE AT KINGSTON.

Effort to Secure the Removal of the Rev. Dr. Oakes.

KINGSTON, Feb. 13.—There is trouble in the Fair Street Reformed Church between the Consistory and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Chandler A. Oakes, formerly assistant at the Brooklyn Tabernacle under the Rev. Dr. Talmage. Almost ever since his installation as pastor of the Fair Street Church Dr. Oakes has beer the cause of quarrels in the church, and on a number of occasions the Consistory has asked him to resign.

Now an effort is to be made to have him removed from his pastorate. Charges will be preferred against him by the Consistory to the Classis of Kingston, which will hold a special session to-morrow in the church to hear and pass upon them.

The first charge to be preferred against Dr. Oakes will be that of conducting the church in a careless manner, at variance with the wishes of the Consistory and the members, and in a way prejudicial to the best interests of the church. In case Dr. Oakes refutes this charge, other charges probably will be made which may be more sensational.

Adherents of the minister said yesterday that Dr. Oakes would bring countercharges against the Consistory, accusing some of its members with profanity and unchristianlike conduct.

Dr. Oakes, it is said, believes he is being persecuted by the Consistory because he refused to vote as requested by a member of it at the last municipal election. It is also reported that one of the most prominent members of the Consistory is angered at Dr. Oakes and wishes to drive him from the church, so as to have his son-in-law succeed him.

A Fire Thought to be Incendiary.

Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, was discovered at 9:50 o'clock last night in the cellar of the five-story tenement house 10 Lawrence Street. The house is occupied by ten families. The tenants found a fire had been started in a bundle of rags which had been thrown in the rear of the cellar. The fire was soon put out without damage, and no alarm was sent in. John C. Weston of 1 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, the owner of the building, reported the fire to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. He said he had reason to believe that it was the work of an incendiary. There was a strong odor of kerosene from the rags and they appeared to be soaked with the stuff. Detective John McCue was detailed to investigate.

JOHN D. McKENZIE DEAD.

Was Foreman of the Jury Which Indicted Tweed—His Active Life.

John D. McKenzie, for many years one of the most prominent business men of this city, died yesterday morning at the Madison Avenue Hotel, after a lingering illness. He was born in 1822, and had his residence during the greater part of his life in Brooklyn. His name is connected with some of the most stirring times in the history of the two cities.

Mr. McKenzie was Chairman of the committee of citizens formed for the relief of the colored people in this city during the war riots. He was a war Democrat and was prominent in Brooklyn politics. He was a member of the Committee of Seventy of New York in 1871, and was foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted William M. Tweed. He was a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the old tea merchants of this city for many years. He had been an invalid for six years from a complication of diseases. He is survived by his wife and three sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dorflinger's American Cut Glass.
Many suggestions for
WEDDING PRESENTS
in beautiful and useful pieces.
No. 915 Broadway and No. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

DIED.

BOKER.—At Bonn, Germany, on the 13th of February, Hermann Heinrich Boker, formerly of New York, in the 62d year of his age.

CAMMEYER.—At Geneva, Italy, Sunday, Feb. 13, 1898, Catherine M., beloved wife of Alfred J. Cammeyer.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHRYSTIE.—Saturday evening, Feb. 12, 1898, Elizabeth Ludlow, widow of Thomas Witter Chrystie, Esq., at her residence, Windsor Hill, near Newburg, N. Y., in the 88th year of her age.
Funeral services at her residence on Tuesday, Feb. 15th, at 2 P. M.

HUNT.—On Saturday, Feb. 12, 1898, Elenor, wife of John T. Hunt, in her 71st year.
Funeral services at her late residence, Mott Avenue, corner One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, Wednesday, on arrival of train leaving New York at 11:30 A. M.

JOLINE.—At Albany, Feb. 13, Mary Hoffman Joline, widow of Col. Charles Oliver Joline.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, Feb. 12, at Hotel Balmoral, New York City, Charles Lockwood, in the 71st year of his age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, at 4 P. M.

McADAM.—Menzies McAdam, Sunday, Feb. 13.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKENZIE.—At rest, John D. McKenzie, on Feb. 13, at the Madison Avenue Hotel, New York.
Funeral private.

MIDDLEMISS.—Saturday, Feb. 12, 1898, Anna R. Middlemiss.
Funeral services at her late residence, 72 West Forty-eighth Street, on Monday, Feb. 14th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEWTON.—On Friday, Feb. 11, at his residence, "Braemar," Tarrytown-on-Hudson, George B. Newton, in the 65th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at Christ Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, Feb. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, on arrival of 11:30 train from New York. Interment private.

POMEROY.—On February 13, in San Francisco, Cal., Annie R., wife of the late John Norton Pomeroy, LL. D., aged 68 years.
Savannah and Rochester papers please copy.

POTT.—At Summit, N. J., Friday, Feb. 11, Julia M., widow of Thomas Pott, and daughter of the late Christopher Heartt of Troy, N. Y.
Funeral services from her late residence, Tuesday, Feb. 15th, at 1:30 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of 12 M. train from New York at New Providence Station.

THOMAS.—On Sunday, Feb. 13, 1898, Charles E. Thomas, at his residence, 207 West Fifty-fifth Street.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

TILESTON.—At her late residence, in this city, on Saturday morning, Feb. 12, Mary B., widow of the late William M. Tileston, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.
Funeral on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, from the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., at 11 o'clock.

TROUP.—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 13, 1898, Robert Burns, son of Alexander G. and Lillian Troup, aged 3 years 2 months and 22 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOLDE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 9, at San Remo, Italie, George Wolde, formerly of New York, in his 59th year.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 13.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
AUZALONE, Americo, 303 E. 111th..	1	12
AUERBACH, Lewis, 340 Cherry St...	66	12
BREDER, Abel, 43 Essex St.......	1	12
BRIGGS, Bridget, 369 W. 126th St...	36	11
BURKE, Walter, Brooklyn.........	27	11
BLOCK, Jake, 125 Forsyth St.......	51	10
BERKOWITZ, Aaron, 26 Allen St....	38	5
BEISSEL, Maggie, 504 9th Av......	2	12
CENIGLIA, Amalia, 349 E. 60th St..	2	12
CURZON, Henry, 417 W. 156th St....	63	12
COLLINS, Daniel, 211 E. 102d St....	28	12
DEMPSEY, William T., 431 E. 26th..	38	11
DOUGHERTY, William, 61 Jane St...	77	10
DWYER, Ellen, 754 10th Av.......	73	12
DOCTOR, Isidor, 355 E. 72d St.....	72	12
DALY, Alicia, 326 Lexington Av....	40	12
ELMORE, W. T., 78 W. 94th St.....	43	12
FOSS, Annie, 1,030 1st Av........	35	12
GLASSMAN, Sindel, Montefiore Home.	58	10
GRADY, Thomas H., 999 6th Av.....	17	10
GORT, Benjamin, 848 2d Av.......	54	12
HIGGINS, Marcella, 433 W. 36th St..	1	11
HOLOHAN, Thomas J., 5 Thames St..	58	11
HOGAN, Thomas, 138 W. 99th St....	20	11
HUGHES, John, 429 E. 6th St......	50	12
HOROWITZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOCHMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERTEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERDT[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LACKS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAKEMEYER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAVERTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAMPIT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCAREN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKEON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MADDEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARANO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLLA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MADDEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAACK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NOE, Irv[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NUGENT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ORTING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSS, Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROGERS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKELLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SICKING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIEVERS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOLFSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WESTEL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEINER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZEIT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZIEGLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ARONSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ANDERSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BELLUM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BECKER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARTEL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLASO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUCHHE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONCANNON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COX, Ja[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLARK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRONIN, [illegible] Canarsie [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DILLON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEMAREST, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELLIS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FERNANDEZ, [illegible] ough St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GILBERT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GLUCKMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDSTEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRANT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARTIGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JAGO, Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEETEL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KANE, E[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOPAS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LARKIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUTZ, Jo[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYONS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MICHAELS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARMOR[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MUSHEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAYHOO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARATO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURDOCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULCAHY, [illegible] Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
McPHILL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEWMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NABERA[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PEZZOLA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PETTERSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUIGG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHULER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SANDERSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STRANG[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEFRIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMPSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAYLOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VAN WIC[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 [illegible]

Morse Lectures, 1898, by the Rev. JOHN HENRY BARROWS, D. D., at the request of A[illegible] The fifth [illegible] Hindu Mind [illegible] given Monday [illegible] lecture on [illegible] will be given [illegible] attendance of all interested is cordially invited.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.

Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000
65 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

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NORTON & TUNSTALL

33 Wall Street, New York.
Members of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
ISSUED IN RESPECT OF

Union Pacific Railway Company

SIX PER CENT. GOLD COLLATERAL TRUST NOTES

(Under agreement dated Feb. 15, 1897.)

23 Wall Street.
New York, February 7, 1898.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York having directed payment of the principal and interest of the Three-Year Collateral Trust Notes of the Union Pacific Railway Company, we shall be prepared on and after February 7, 1898, to use the funds collected by us upon such notes for the payment of the unpaid balance of principal of our above described Certificates, viz., $375 of principal, and interest at six per cent. on such unpaid balance from February 1, 1898, to date of surrender of such Certificates, with all unmatured warrants appertaining thereto, being warrants No. 3 to 10 inclusive.

All holders of Certificates are notified to surrender them to us for payment not later than February 19, 1898, on which date interest will cease.

The holder of each Certificate, upon surrender thereof as above, will be entitled further to receive, as provided in said agreement of February 15, 1897, one and one-half shares of the preferred stock of the new Union Pacific Railroad Company, which will be delivered as rapidly as issued by the Company. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder of such Certificate.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

Notice is hereby given to holders of **REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF STOCK** who have failed to make payment of any installment of cash, payable as heretofore called, pursuant to the plan and Agreement of Reorganization, that payment of such unpaid installments will be received if made on or before **FEBRUARY 19TH, 1898**, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from October 20th, 1897. Payment of unpaid installments will not be received after February 19th, 1898, and holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit who shall fail to pay, on or before that date, all unpaid installments, with interest as aforesaid, will not be entitled to any benefit under said Plan and Agreement, and, without further notice, or action, will absolutely forfeit, without right of redemption, their stock, together with all installments previously paid.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
} Committee
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC
REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates of Deposit of

STOCK:

On and after this day we shall be prepared to distribute the Common and Preferred Stock of the New Company, on the terms of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, upon surrender of our Certificates of Deposit of Common Stock of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
New York, February 9, 1898.

PROPOSALS FOR
CITY of HAZLETON
4 PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Clerk of the City of Hazleton until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 1st, 1898, for the purchase of all or any portion of a loan of $35,000 4 per cent. coupon bonds, of the City of Hazleton, Pa., dated February 1st, 1898, denomination $500, interest payable on first day of February and August of each year, redeemable on and after February 1st, 1903, and payable February 1st, 1928. Said bonds will be sold at not less than par, with accrued interest to date of delivery, to the highest bidder. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

All proposals to be in writing, signed by bidder, sealed, and indorsed "Bid for Second City Loan Bonds," and addressed to

JOHN W. KLINGER, City Clerk.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 875, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

AN INACTIVE MEMBER OF CONSOLIDATED Exchange, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to associate himself with a member of same Exchange who has a clientele. Address R. S., Box 112 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Along with current activity, Wall Street considers many interesting items of gossip regarding conspicuous stocks. Following are some of the things heard on the Street at the end of the week:

⁂

The Local Railway Stocks.

Metropolitan's sensational advance of 20 points last week was the feature of the week's trading. During the five business days there was steady buying of the stock by important financial interests as well as by insiders. Current gossip has it that the stock is booked for 200. Mr. Whitney, in fact, is quoted as saying to friends that they should not sell out their holdings until it reaches that price. The unconfirmable rumors regarding the acquisition of the Third Avenue Road and the proposed scrip issue, have been used to their full worth by the bulls on the stock. Room traders who have been fighting the rise in the stock have been badly whipped, one of them, according to gossip, having had to resort to private settlement of his short contracts.

Manhattan Elevated, after showing weakness early in the week, developed much strength toward the close. The traders are practically all ranged on the bear side of the stock, and there is undoubtedly a heavy short interest in it. On the other hand, Tammany politicians are understood to be still long of the stock, and gossip has it that insiders have recently been quietly buying back Manhattan which they sold out up around 119 and 120. More significant than this Street talk, however, have been the indications that new and powerful financial interests are identifying themselves with the long side of the stock.

As in Manhattan, there is an extended and unwieldy short interest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Insiders are said to have been absorbing all the stock offered around 39 and 40 in a most accommodating way. Brooklyn Rapid Transit interests are hinting at developments likely to become known within the next few days that will mean much to the company's shares.

The Vanderbilts.

Although it seems to be the general impression that the upward movement in New York Central is over, there is still much bull talk to be heard on the stock. The Street seems to have just realized that practically all of the benefits coming from the Lake Shore deal will accrue to New York Central. Under the circumstances, Lake Shore at 192 would seem to be high enough, but with New York Central there are possibilities for largely increased surpluses.

The talk of a Northwest-Omaha deal has been principally for manipulative effect. In Northwest a clique of traders, headed by a prominent outside operator, has been at work, and the consolidation rumors have come from this source. Although Vanderbilt houses are most bullish on the stock, they have nothing to say regarding the Northwest-Omaha stories.

Michigan Central is a prime favorite with Wall Street men close to the Vanderbilts. They predict developments in the affairs of the company which will make the stock intrinsically much more valuable than now.

Canada Southern, according to gossip, is another Vanderbilt in which matters of importance are pending.

The Grangers.

The action of the Burlington Directors on the dividend matter this week will, of course, influence the course of that stock, and to some extent of the whole Granger group. Wall Street is very much and very far at sea regarding the probable action of the Burlington dividend matter. It is known, however, that some of the most powerful interests in the company are opposed to any increase in the rate. Whether these interests will prove strong enough to force the company to pursue a conservative course remains to be seen. Still more important to the Granger stocks than the Burlington dividend will be the Supreme Court's decision in the Maximum Rate case. In quarters where information is oftentimes official, it is confidently stated that the decision is to be handed down a week from to-day—on Feb. 21. All predictions as to its nature are, of course, mere guesswork.

Anthracite Coal Shares.

Coal trade interests continue most bullish on the coal stocks, although the recent mild weather has not been to their liking. They insist, however, that anthracite matters are getting into excellent shape and that restriction agreements are being religiously ahered to. Much of the recent buying of Reading first preferred and Jersey Central is said to have been for men closely in touch with the hard-coal trade.

Sugar Trust.

Sentiment as to Sugar Trust seems to be much mixed. The only point upon which the prophets of the Street agree is that the stock is slated for a sensational movement. It would seem, however, that the bears on the stock are more numerous than the bulls. The room-trading contingent are heavily short of the stock—a fact that was shown by their fright last Monday and the rush of some of them to cover, which put Sugar Trust up to 140.

Northern Pacifics.

The Northern Pacific stocks seem to have halted for the moment, and the bears have had ample opportunities to short them close to their high prices. From the character of the recent buying, however, inside interests have no doubts as to the future of their property. Wall Street men close to President James J. Hill of the Great Northern are among the most enthusiastic bulls on the Northern Pacific.

People's Gas.

According to the company's yearly statement full dividends are being earned on People's Gas—a matter which Wall Street bears have been skeptical about for some time past. Furthermore, the company's business is shown to be steadily increasing. Among the professionals of the Stock Exchange bearish sentiment on People's Gas has seemed to predominate, and it is evident that there is a large short interest in the stock. Insiders, however, are said to have been quietly picking up the stock for some time past, although making no attempts to put up its price.

Louisville and Nashville.

Louisville's refunding scheme was announced sooner than was generally expected. By its means the company is to save more than $200,000 per annum in fixed charges and about $2,000,000 in cash will go into the company's treasury. From high quarters comes much bull talk on Louisville, and important foreign interests are understood to be highly satisfied with the condition of the property. In Wall Street much higher prices are talked for the stock.

American Tobacco.

The buying of Tobacco Trust last week was done chiefly by brokers who are usually used by speculative interests in the management of the company. There has been buying of the same sort for several weeks past, although there has been no disposition shown to allow the stock to get much above 91. Vague rumors are in circulation regarding a probable increase in Tobacco Trust's dividend rate in the near future, although insiders will say nothing definite regarding this. They do state, however, that the company is able to show 12 per cent. or thereabout earned net for the common stock.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Money is scarce, with no indications of easiness in the near future. On the Stock Exchange business last week was fair. The failure of the Chinese loan negotiations led to a recovery of ½ in consols, and home railways experienced an all-around rise on the resumption of work by the engineers.

In foreign bonds there was a general improvement. Greek bonds went 1¼ points higher on the international guarantee of the new loan, and Chinese and Japanese bonds also were bought. Uruguayan bonds were buoyant on the political development, and Americans active and strong, after a temporary flatness, owing to the de Lome incident.

Norfolk and Western preferred railway shares improved 3¾ points, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2¼; New York, Lake Erie and Western mortgage, 2; Southern Pacific preferred, 1⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1⅜; New York, Lake Erie and Western firsts, 1⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds dropped 2¼ points, and there were other minor movements.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 13.—The market was active and strong throughout the week, especially yarns, which are ⅛ higher all around and heavily engaged until May, and in some instances until later. The demand is cheifly for the home trade, but the export business is also considerable.

India and China have continued buying cloth, paying an advance nearly equaling the advance in yarns. There was some bear selling last week because of the belief that higher prices would not be general, with the large American output assured. In the minor markets there were continued purchases, forcing out numerous discretionary pocket orders.

Advices from Rouen show quiet markets and prices unchanged. From Gladbach and Augsburg come reports of large business in yarns and cloth at dearer prices. The production is mostly sold to July.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

$1,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. 50-year gold bonds of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Company are offered for sale by Edward C. Jones Company and Townsend, Whelen & Co., of New York and Philadelphia, and the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore, Md., at 101 and interest.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Co., referring to their previous announcement by which they offer to holders of 6 per cent. guarantee fund notes of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co. the privilege of refunding the same into the 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, now inform holders of such securities that their offer will be withdrawn after March 1.

It is stated that the net earnings of the road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1897, were nearly $120,000, and that the reports of special experts who were engaged to make an examination of the property are particularly favorable. These experts were H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York City and Edgar S. Fassett, Superintendent of the Albany Railway Company. The company owns franchises which it is claimed practically give it a perpetual monopoly of the street railroad business in Syracuse. It is intended to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Exchanges of other cities.

CAMPAIGN FOR LOWER RATES.

Passenger Agents Reply to the Merchants' Association—The Houston Ship Channel Question.

A representative of the Merchants' Association left for Washington yesterday afternoon. He will, as previously announced, appear there before the committees of the railway companies in territories where reduced rates have not been granted for New York. These are the Western, Southwestern, Southeastern, and New England Passenger Associations.

Last Friday night the Merchants' Association sent telegrams to each of the passenger agents in the Southwestern territory asking if they would co-operate in the reduced rates to New York, as granted by the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association. D. B. Keeler, General Passenger Agent of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Company, replied that he would co-operate. H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, referred the Merchants' Association to B. D. Caldwell, Chairman of the Western Passenger Association, to which the Missouri Pacific Road also belongs. John Sebastian, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, replied in the same tenor, as did G. T. Nicholson, General Passenger Agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A delegation of gentlemen representing the Houston Business League of Texas is in the city with power to act as a committee for the purpose of securing the co-operation of New York in obtaining for the Houston Ship Channel the appropriation recommended by the Engineers of the War Department. An informal conference was held between the members of this committee in the rooms of the Merchants' Association, and a special meeting was announced for this afternoon. Louis Windmüller, Chairman of the special committee appointed by the Directors of the Merchants' Association to look after the interests of New York before Congress, will probably be present at the meeting. John W. Ambrose, who last week gave to the public an exhaustive report on the subject of the moneys which had been expended in improving New York Harbor, has also been invited to be present.

Merchants' Board of Trade Dinner.

Arrangements have now been practically perfected for the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, which will take place Feb. 22 in the Astor Gallery at the Waldorf-Astoria. The board was incorporated March 27 last and is composed of some of the best-known merchants and manufacturers in the city. This banquet is the first the organization has undertaken. It is expected that nearly 700 merchants and manufacturers will attend. President C. C. Shayne will preside. Among the prominent guests who will speak are Senator Cullom of Illinois, Gen. Wager Swayne, Amos J. Cummings, Lemuel E. Quigg, Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, and ex-Congressman W. Carl Ely of Buffalo.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, January 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the 18th day of February, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

Three million two hundred and thirty thousand dollars

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1913.

These bonds are exempt from taxation pursuant to Chapter 80, Laws of 1897.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000, and such proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for one per cent. of the amount of the bonds bid for.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New York, to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York, on account of Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1898.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan from the first day of January, 1898, will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New York.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$1,250,000
Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% 50-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Dated, March 1, 1896. Due, March 1, 1946. Interest, March 1 and Sept. 1.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Principal can be registered.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of Present Standard Weight and Fineness.

Total Mortgage	$3,250,000	
Held by Trustee to retire People's R'y bonds,	750,000	
Outstanding	$2,500,000	
Preferred 6 per cent. non-cumulative Stock		1,250,000
Common Stock		2,750,000

Syracuse is the fourth city in population in New York State.
This company controls all the street railway lines of Syracuse, about 60 miles.
Population served estimated at 130,000.
Chartered for 1,000 years.
Franchises practically perpetual.

Expert Reports of { H. H. VREELAND, President Metropolitan St. Ry. Co. of N.Y. / EDGAR S. FASSETT, Supt. Albany Railway Co.

Legal Opinions of { DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH of N. Y. / GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL of N. Y. / STONE, GANNON & PETIT of Syracuse.

EARNINGS.

Net earnings year ending June 30, 1897	$178,074.20	
" " 6 months ending December 31, 1897,	119,193.68	Increase about 33%
Interest on Bonds, six months	81,250.00	
Surplus for 6 months, over operating expenses and interest	$37,943.68	

The balance of the bonds not offered have already been placed with investors.
Application will be made to list these Bonds on the New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

PRICE 101 AND INTEREST.

Special circular and reports on application.

EDWARD C. JONES CO.,
1 Nassau St., NEW YORK,
421 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

TOWNSEND, WHELEN & CO.,
309 Walnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.,
German and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, Md.

SIX PER CENT. GUARANTEE FUND NOTES
OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company,

MATURING NOVEMBER 1, 1898.

REFERRING TO OUR OFFER OF FEBRUARY 1ST, 1898, TO REFUND THE ABOVE NOTES INTO THE 4 PER CENT. GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY, ON THE BASIS OF $5,600 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS WITH COUPONS DUE APRIL 1ST ATTACHED, FOR EVERY $5,000 OF 6 CENT. NOTES, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFER WILL BE WITHDRAWN ON MARCH 1ST NEXT.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE POSITION OF THE COMPANY AND DETAILS OF OUR OFFER CAN BE OBTAINED UPON APPLICATION AT THE OFFICE OF THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 65 CEDAR STREET.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Speyer & Co. Guaranty Trust Co.

NEW YORK, February 14th, 1898.

WE OFFER
$2,720,000
First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company.

Principal Due October 1, 1946.
Interest April and October.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, Trustee.

These are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration, and are secured by a first mortgage, limited to $8,000 per mile of main track, upon the line of railroad from Port Royal, South Carolina, to Augusta, Georgia, and thence to Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg, in South Carolina, a distance of three hundred and forty (340) miles, together with all extensions, branches, and railroads hereafter constructed, purchased, or owned, and all equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, income, and franchises now owned or hereafter acquired.

Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1897	$830,794.77
Operating expenses and taxes	594,769.14
Net earnings	$236,025.63
Interest on these bonds	136,000.00
Surplus	$100,025.63

The increase in gross earnings compared with the previous year, $103,785.99.

For six months, July 1, 1897, to December 31, 1897:

Gross earnings	$428,449.87
Operating expenses and taxes	287,437.10
Net earnings for six months	$141,012.77

being more than the interest for the whole year.

We have had our own engineer examine the Road, and his report shows that it is in excellent physical condition.

We also have a very full and satisfactory statement from the late Vice President, Mr. W. A. C. Ewen, who has had charge of the Road since its organization in October, 1896, until recently, both of which, as well as copies of the mortgage, we shall be pleased to show to any one desiring to invest.

The Atlantic Coast Line has acquired possession of this Road by purchase of all the Capital Stock, $1,200,000, and has taken charge of its operation, having removed the offices to Wilmington, N. C., where its own general offices are located.

The financial standing and reputation of the Atlantic Coast Line are too high and well known to require comment, but the following table is interesting as showing the prices bid for the various issues of Bonds on the Roads owned and controlled by it, constituting this system. These are all bids, and it is to be noted that even at these prices no Bonds can be obtained:

			Bid.
Richmond & Petersburg	6s,	1915,	115
Richmond & Petersburg	7s,	1915,	120
Richmond & Petersburg Cons.	4½s,	1940,	100
Petersburg Railroad	5s,	1926,	114
Petersburg Railroad	6s,	1926,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	5s,	1935,	118
Wilmington & Weldon	4s,	1944,	107
Wil., Col. & Augusta	6s,	1910,	119
Norfolk & Carolina	5s,	1939,	109
Cheraw & Darlington	5s,	1930,	106
Manchester & Augusta	5s,	1943,	108

Subscriptions will be opened at the office of the Maryland Trust Company at ten o'clock on the morning of February 23, and closed at 3 P. M. of the following day.

The right is reserved to reject applications, and to CLOSE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR TO THAT TIME WITHOUT NOTICE.

New York deliveries will be made at the office of the State Trust Company.

Price 103½ and interest, subject to advance without notice.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Baltimore.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company will be redeemed to the amount of $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund applicable to such redemption, and bids are hereby invited for the surrender thereof at prices to be named. Bids for the surrender of such bonds for redemption will be received at the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, (of California,) No. 4 Montgomery St., San Francisco, up to the 28th day of February, 1898, at noon.

San Francisco, February 12, 1898.

For the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

J. L. WILLCUTT,
Secretary.

New York Central & Hudson River R.R. Co.

3½ Per Cent. Bonds of 1997.

Referring to our circular of January 1st, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new 3½% Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 and interest will be withdrawn not later than FEBRUARY 19TH next.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated July 17, 1889.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 01-100 dollars, ($48,867.01.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, at New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 18th day of February, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

OFFICE OF
Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company,
68 Broad St., New York, Feb. 9, 1898.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK, Series "A," of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, from the earnings of the Company for the year ending January 31st, 1898, payable on March 1, 1898, to the stockholders of record at the time of closing the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on February 25th, 1898, and opened at nine o'clock A. M. on March 1st, 1898.

WARREN B. NASH,
Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.,
207 Produce Exchange, Feb. 9th, 1898.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, due March 1st, 1898, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

15% NET INVESTMENT.

Finely located property, showing above on equity of less than $50,000, situated near 5th Av., below 42d St., must be sold to realize cash.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Sole Agents,
Formerly Riker & Son,
Tel., 2578-38th. No. 532 Fifth Avenue.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A man with $15,000 to take one-half interest in a new Ale and Porter brewery. A man that could act as manager preferred. J. B. FORD, Wilkesbarre, Penn.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE, EXTENSION & COLLATERAL BONDS.
5% DEBENTURE BONDS.

In connection with the proposed issue of new General Mortgage 4 per cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, R. R. Cable, Esq., President of that Company, makes the following statement in a letter to us, dated January 22d, 1898:

"We have entered into an agreement with you for the sale of about $52,000,000 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company **NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. 90-YEAR GOLD BONDS**, to be issued for the purpose of retiring:

$40,712,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds.
$4,500,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds.
$5,000,000 7 per cent. Chicago and Southwestern Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds, due November 1, 1899.

"The bonds so sold to you are part of an authorized issue for an aggregate principal sum of $100,000,000, to be made by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1898, payable January 1st, 1988; the remainder of the new bonds authorized are to be issued hereafter in the manner and for the purposes specified in the mortgage, and are to bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January 1st and July 1st; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may be required to pay, or to retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of any State, County, or Municipality therein. The bonds will be secured by a mortgage which is satisfactory to your counsel, and will be executed by the Railway Company, after ratification by the Stockholders at a meeting called for February 15th, 1898.

"The **NEW MORTGAGE** provides that none of the existing bonds shall be extended at maturity, but that they shall be retired, so that thereafter the **NEW BONDS** will be secured by a First Mortgage on all the railroad property and real estate of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, including its railroad, terminals at Chicago and other points and equipment; and also its leases, all as is more fully specified in the mortgage.

"The **NEW BONDS**, in excess of the amount used to retire the existing bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and the outstanding obligations of such other companies whose railroads now connect with, and shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company (the amount for the latter purpose, however, not to exceed $5,500,000) as authorized in the mortgage are to be issued only for the improvement or extension of, or for additions to, the property covered by the mortgage, at a rate not to exceed $1,000,000 par value per year (except that bonds up to an aggregate amount of $2,000,000 par value may be issued at the option of the Railway Company, for the betterment or increase of the Company's properties).

"Upon ratification of the new mortgage the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company intends to exercise its privilege of redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, as follows:

The 5 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE EXTENSION AND COLLATERAL BONDS to be paid on or before July 1st, 1898;

The 5 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS to be paid on September 1st, 1898.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON DATE BONDS ARE THUS PAID.

"In connection with your offering of the new 4 per cent. General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, I submit the following information:

The Capital Stock of the Company on March 31st, 1897, was	$46,156,000.00
The Bonded Debt was	$62,712,000.00
The net income of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1897, after deduction of rentals and all other charges was	$4,765,121.27
The interest on the Bonded Debt was	$3,321,525.00
The surplus income for the year was	$1,443,596.27

"By the proposed plan of refunding, the **ANNUAL INTEREST CHARGES WILL BE REDUCED**, upon the retirement of the 5 per cent. First Mortgage Extension and Collateral Bonds, the 5 per cent. Debenture Bonds, and the Chicago and Southwestern Railway 7 per cent. Bonds from **$3,321,525** to **$2,824,904**, an **ANNUAL SAVING OF $496,621.**

"The Net Earnings for the nine months ending December 31st, 1897 (December estimated), show an **INCREASE OF $1,525,198.24** over the corresponding period of 1896.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company has regularly paid cash dividends in each year since the organization of the Company in 1880, amounting in the aggregate to $38,938,465."

Referring to the above letter, and subject to ratification of the new mortgage by the stockholders, we offer until **FEBRUARY 17TH, 1898** (unless the amount is exhausted earlier),

$25,000,000 of the New General Mortgage 4 Per Cent. 90-Year Gold Bonds

to the holders of the Five per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bonds and the Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, in exchange for their existing Bonds, at the price of

103 1-2 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

the computation to be made as of May 1st, viz.:

For every $1,000 5 per cent. First Mortgage, Extension and Collateral Bond to be deposited, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond, with July 1st, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$18.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent. and the difference in interest between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. per annum from January 1st to May 1st.

For every $1,000 5 per cent. Debenture Bond (to be deposited ex the March 1, 1898, Coupon) the Holder will receive $1,000 new 4 per cent. Bond with July 1, 1898, Coupon attached, together with a **CASH PAYMENT** (at the time of delivery of the new Bond) of **$13.33**, representing the difference between 105 per cent. and 103½ per cent., viz.: $15, less the amount due for difference in interest, $1.67, calculated as follows:

Interest accrued on new 4 per cent. Bond, due by Holder: January 1st to May 1st at 4 per cent.		$13.33
Interest accrued on Debenture 5 per cent. Bond, due to Holder: March 1st to May 1st, at 5 per cent.	$8.33	
Interest difference between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. due to Holder: May 1st to Sept. 1st at 1 per cent.	3.33	$11.66
Difference in interest deducted as above		$1.67

The **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK** is prepared to receive, on our behalf, deposits of the above existing Bonds for exchange as above provided, and will issue therefor its receipts, showing the description and amount of existing Bonds deposited and the amount of new Bonds and cash to which the holder will be entitled.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, and delivered to us by the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and thereafter, upon presentation and surrender of their respective receipts, the holders will be entitled to receive from the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** the said new Bonds, and the cash payment as stated therein.

If, for any reason, the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the first day of July, 1898, then and in such event the existing bonds deposited with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY** of the amount and description stated in the receipts, will be returned to the respective Holders upon surrender thereof.

Applications to exchange will be granted in the order of their receipt.

The above offer is made concurrently in Frankfort o-M. by Mr. Laz. Speyer Ellissen, and in London by Messrs. Speyer Brothers.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 Broad Street.

NEW YORK, January 27th, 1898.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Southern Railway Company,
Richmond, Virginia, January 11, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Railway Company has been called by the Board of Directors and will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Friday, the 18th of February, 1898, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving the action heretofore taken, and of fully authorizing such further action as hereafter may be taken, by the Board of Directors of the Southern Railway Company for the acquisition of the whole or any part of the Railroad of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, and also for the purpose of approving the proposed issue and sale of the bonds and capital stock of the Southern Railway Company upon the terms authorized by the said Directors, in payment for properties, securities, or shares of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, or of any successor corporation owning or controlling its property, and for authorizing one or more mortgages or pledges to secure such bonds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

Second Avenue Railroad Company.
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.

H. E. DOREMUS, Secretary.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company in the Cable Building, No. 621 Broadway, New York City, on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1898, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of approving and authorizing a lease of the street surface railroad of the Second Avenue Railroad Company in the City of New York, and the appurtenances connected therewith, to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Dated New York, February 9th, 1898.
By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the FERDINAND HIRSCH COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the counsel to the Company, Messrs. Eustis, Jones & Govin, No. 45 Cedar St., in the City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of February and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM BOEHMER, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.,
NO. 658 BROADWAY,
New York City, Feb. 3, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1898, at 11 A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed Feb. 17 to 23, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. PARMLY, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Co.,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on the 16th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 5th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 132 Nassau St.
New York, February 9, 1898.

NOTICE.—An election of Trustees of the First Class, and for three Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the Comapny on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and close at 12 noon.

DARWIN R. JAMES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company.
Mills Building,
New York, February 1st, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending March 1st, 1898, same to be paid March 3rd, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on February 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, February 1, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on March 3rd, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on February 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on February 21st, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. Co.
Grand Central Depot, New York, Feb. 2, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on the first day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1897.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 5th, and will be reopened on Monday, February 21st, 1898.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company.
40 Wall St., New York, February 10, 1898.

The Directors have this declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable March 10, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 28th. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from March 1st to March 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Co.
82 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2d, 1898.

A dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable at this office, on and after March 1st, 1898. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Monday, February 7th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of March, 1898.

F. S. ROLLINS, Ass't Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 15, 1898. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Buckeye Chair Company Fails.

RAVENNA, Ohio, Feb. 13.—The Buckeye Chair Company made an assignment yesterday to I. T. Siddall. The assignee says the liabilities are $45,000, and the assets probably reach above that figure. President Flick said the assignment was caused by the pressing of creditors, and that there were no preferred creditors.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 591 Park Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of Sixty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 97.6, five-story brick flat; Hillside Street, southwest side, 252.2 feet southeast of King's Bridge Road, 50 by 226.2 by 50 by 226.4, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $23,511.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 2,067 and 2,069 Seventh Avenue, east side, 60 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 40.11 by 105, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $54,356.

By Solomon de Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 1 Centre Market Place, east side, 72.3 feet north of Grand Street, 17.5 by 58.10 by 17.5 by 59.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,184.

REAL ESTATE.

The Woodbridge Co.,

100 WILLIAM STREET,

WILL GIVE

Temporary Accomodation

at nominal expense to reputable firms dispossessed by

FRIDAY NIGHT'S FIRE

in Nassau Street.

JAMES W. McCULLOCH,
Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A QUICK BUYER GETS A BARGAIN! Irving Place, 26x116; 4-story; $32,000. BLAKESLEE BARNES, 59 Liberty St., Owner.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

ONE OF THE
CHOICEST FURNISHED SUITES,
consisting of large Drawing Room,
three large Sleeping Rooms, two baths,
WILL BE LET UNTIL OCTOBER 1
AT REDUCED RATE.
Apply to J. EDWARD MARTIN, Hotel Majestic.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

126 East 34th St

A desirable well-appointed and handsomely decorated apartment, containing eight rooms and bath, servants' toilet, etc. Steam-heated, elevators, (run all night,) electric light, and hall service. Every modern improvement.

Superintendent on premises, or
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 West 138th St.
Telephone 647 Harlem.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE FRANCIA, LORENZO CARRIO.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Joseph F. Francia, Isabel F. de Santos Suarez, John Francia, and Eugenie Lagarde, and to all persons interested in the estate of LORENZO CARRIO DE FRANCIA, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the eighteenth day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Pedro R. De Florez, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, No. 58 Wall Street, New York.
ja31-1aw6wM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAGOVERN, MARTHA E.—To all persons having claims as creditors against MARTHA E. MAGOVERN, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, intestate: Please take notice that on the 28th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., I will apply to the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York at the County Court House in said city for letters of administration upon the estate of said deceased under Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that you are hereby notified to present your claims against said deceased to the Surrogate of the City and County of New York at his office in the County Court House in said city on or before the 25th day of February, 1898.
JOHN E. MAGOVERN.
GEO. H. STARR, Attorney for Petitioner, 56 Pine St., New York City. ja24-2aw4wM&Th

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

MORSS, ANNE A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert M. Olyphant, William H. Arnoux, John R. MacArthur, David M. Bokee, Vernon M. Bokee, Frederick W. Bokee, Joseph M. Bokee, William B. Bokee, William O. Bokee, Helen M. Steiger, Elizabeth V. Ledyard, Frank M. Olyphant, Talbot Olyphant, Anna E. Olyphant, Harriet T. Irving, Anna M. Vail, Cornelia V. R. Vail, Archer N. Tuttle, Howard Tuttle, Herbert Tuttle, Persis G. Tuttle, John R. Morse, Jr., Stephen Burrows Morss, Ella M. Flatt, Jane B. Morss, Elizabeth S. Morss, William O. Morss, Henry M. Richards, Mary M. Richards, Sarah H. Aller, Robert Watts, William Watts, Alice I. Fulton, Robert Olyphant, Mary L. Olyphant, Susan R. O'Sullivan, Eliza Aller, Margaret Rogers, Helene A. Arnoux, Pauline A. MacArthur, Anna Morss Olyphant, Daisy Bokee, Ellen S. Newman, Edith Fairfax Smith, Esther Smith, Vernon M. Olyphant, Emma W. Wallace, Grace V. Olyphant, J. Kinsett Olyphant, Anne Morse Houghton, Alice Meikelham, Ellen Meikelham, Treasurer Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and Widows of Deceased Ministers, Jane Adams, Lizzie Hanrahan, Nellie Murphy, Bridget McCarvill, and to all persons interested in the estate of ANNE A. MORSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert M. Olyphant and William H. Arnoux as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for William H. Arnoux and John R. MacArthur, executors, 18 Wall St., New York, N. Y.
DAVID WILCOX, Attorney for Robert M. Olyphant, executor, 20 Nassau St., New York, N. Y. ja3-1aw6wM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d18-1aw6mM

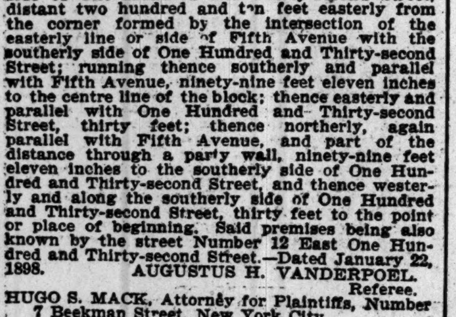
SUPPLEMENTAL CITATION.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Catherine Feast, Margaret Ethelinda Connell, Annie Servos, widow of Joseph R. Servos, deceased; "John" Servos, (the name John being fictitious, his true name being unknown to petitioner, said John Servos being the only child of Joseph R. Servos, deceased;) Oscar Secord, Arthur Secord, Ramsay M. Secord, George Secord, Mrs. Leander Hodges, Mrs. "Jane" Almas, (the name Jane being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner, said Jane Almas being a daughter of Margaret Ann Secord, deceased;) Frederick S. Secord, Daniel Secord, Katherine Carpenter, Frank Carpenter, Alice Carpenter, send greeting:

Whereas, Anna E. Fargo Perry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1896, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Pethick Perry, late of the City and County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja3-1aw6wM&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND Street.—Supreme Court, New York County.—ISRAEL STEINHART and others, as surviving executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Schubart, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIAS HARLIB and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale dated January 21, 1898, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by John M. Thompson, auctioneer, premises as directed by said judgment, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and ten feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Fifth Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Fifth Avenue, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and thence westerly and along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being also known by the street Number 12 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.—Dated January 22, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL,
Referee.
HUGO S. MACK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Number 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

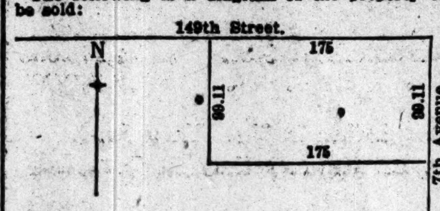


Note.—The approximate amount of the lien (with taxed costs and disbursements) to satisfy which the premises are to be sold is $26,278.42 with interest from January 21, 1898. The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and water rents is $824.40 besides interest.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL,
ja25—2aw3wTu&Th&F14. Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—City and County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against CATHARINE M. CARLIN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 2nd day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, on Monday, the 28th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Seventh Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 3rd, 1898.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Referee.
J. ALEXANDER STITT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the property is to be sold (including costs) is $9,456.60, with interest from January 31st, 1898.

The approximate amount of the unpaid taxes and assessments without interest is $524.01.

The property will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $40,000, and the interest thereon at 5% from October 30th, 1896.
EDWARD M. BURGHARD,
Referee.

FOURTH AVENUE, ALSO HILLSIDE STREET. —Foreclosure Sale.—Supreme Court, New York County.—IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ, as Trustee for the Mechanics & Traders' Bank, plaintiff, against JOHN STIMMEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date November 18th, 1897, and entered on the 10th day of December, 1897, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, County, and State, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on said easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant eighty feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-fourth Street with said easterly side of Fourth Avenue; thence running easterly and parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches; thence southerly and parallel with said Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches; thence running westerly and again parallel with said Sixty-fourth Street ninety-seven feet and six inches to said easterly side of Fourth Avenue twenty feet and five inches to the point of beginning.

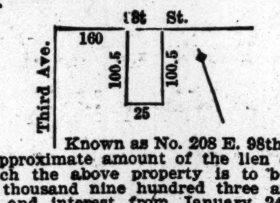
Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and which, upon a certain map entitled "Map of One Hundred and Twenty-eight acres of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, part of the estate of Isaac Dykeman, deceased, known as the Fort George property, dated September 15th, 1868, R. Ross, Surveyor," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York November 7th, 1868, as Map 697, and which parcel is distinguished and known thereon as No. 135, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of the street laid out by Commissioners of Central Park, and designated on said map as Hillside Street, at the southeasterly side of Plot No. 134, on said map; thence running southwesterly along said southeasterly side of Plot No. 134 on said map, two hundred and twenty-six feet two inches to the land of Thomas J. Powers; thence running southeasterly along the land of Thomas J. Powers fifty feet; thence running northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Plot No. 136, on said map, two hundred twenty-six feet four inches to the centre of Hillside Street, and thence running northwesterly along said centre line on Hillside Street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New York City.

The sale of the foregoing premises is hereby adjourned to February 14th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
ROBERT E. L. LEWIS, Referee.
CHARLES STRAUSS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja19-2aw4wW&M

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and sixty feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898. EDWARD L. PATTERSON,
Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



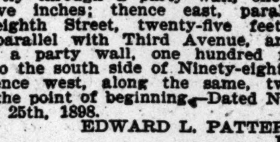
Known as No. 208 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—WELCOME S. JARVIS, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THOMAS F. O'CONNOR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, one hundred and eighty-five feet east of the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence south, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence east, parallel with Ninety-eighth Street, twenty-five feet; thence north, parallel with Third Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 25th, 1898.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON,
Referee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 50 Wall Street, New York City.



Known as No. 210 E. 98th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is Twelve thousand nine hundred three and 73-100 dollars, and interest from January 24th, 1898; and, also, in addition thereto, unpaid taxes, amounting, approximately, to One hundred and sixty-three dollars.
EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.
ja31-2aw3wM&Th&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtilmy23

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

EXCURSIONS.

WINTER RESORTS.

Tickets to ALL Winter Resorts, by ALL Routes, Steamer and Rail, including Bermuda, Nassau, Florida, California, Mexico, and ALL POINTS SOUTH.

FLORIDA A Pleasant Tour, under Personal Escort, visiting the chief resorts, leaves New York Feb. 18.
Programmes, time tables, etc., free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

WASHINGTON Three-day trip by Royal Blue Line, leaves New York Feb. 17.
Including Hotel and Traveling Expenses, **$14.50**
Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 AND 1,225 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

A Former Government Official desires a few men to coach for coming examination for position; United States Customs Inspector; success guaranteed. Address "Inspector," 286 Union St., Jersey City.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, N. Y.; 73 Court St., B'klyn. Best method, moderate terms, class or private.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

DOBSON'S BANJO, MANDOLIN COLLEGES, 564 State St., cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; 1,276 Broadway, 33d St., City.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

MISS McCABE'S
Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BICYCLES.

ELMORE ROLLER SPROCKET. As great an improvement over the ordinary sprocket as the pneumatic tire is over the solid. Price $50. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue.
WILLIS' PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. DIXON LECTURES
this afternoon at 3 in Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. and Broadway, on Deuteronomy. J. H. Burke sings. Free.

BOARDERS WANTED.

33D ST., 20 WEST.—Well furnished large room; also hall room in modern house; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor in private house, for one or two gentlemen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid to do plain sewing and assist with waiting, or as chambermaid and waiting; city reference. 532 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid; will assist with grown children; good city reference. 136 West 62d St., Vaughan's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By Scotchwoman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. 885 8th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; private family; first-class city references. 525 8th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; out by day; $1.75; perfect fit; Taylor system; also alterations; references. M., care Mrs. Bohler, 157 West 31st St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. M., 750 3d Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Swiss girl as lady's maid; good references. J., Box 275, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—English; thoroughly experienced hairdresser, seamstress, packer, &c.; good city reference. C. G., care Mrs. Bolton, 692 6th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough, competent laundress in private family, with best city and country references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable woman as first-class laundress; private or public; one year's city reference. 225 East 89th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced French Protestant nurse; to child three years and up; assist with chamberwork; good sewer; reference; city or country. 161 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 108 West 61st St., housekeeper's bell.

NURSE, &c.—By refined North German girl; grown children and light housework; good references. Box N, 1,513 3d Av.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By refined young German as nurse or governess to children; best references. H. H., 133 East 18th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER, VALET—HOUSEKEEPER, &c. — By French couple as butler, valet, and housekeeper or nursery governess for country, New York, or traveling; highest references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends his butler as a first-class man and good valet in every respect. L. G., Box 263, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By useful man; single; smart looking; excellent personal references; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; temperate, obliging, respectful; country preferred. Kearney, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 1619 38th.

COACHMAN.—Houseman; single man; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; skillful driver; abstemious, painstaking, trustworthy. Martineau, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman; references from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Call or address Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—As coachman; five years with last employer; best of references; former employer can be seen. J. P., 103 West 30th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FARMER.—Married; competent to take charge of gentleman's place, garden, lawns, greenhouse, graperies; 20 years' references. R., 15, 1,242 Broadway.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Colored; city or country; willing to work; reference. I. W., 754 7th Av., Tinson's bell.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—Artistic upholsterer, late with Allard; work at your residence, city or country, on fine furniture. Address for ten days, Upholsterer, 769 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—A.—LADY'S MAID.—For one lady; must be thoroughly competent and speak French. Apply, with city reference, from 12 to 2 o'clock, 162 West 47th St.

WANTED—A young girl, English or German preferred, as maid and seamstress, and to assist in taking care of child. Apply at 37 West 57th St., Monday morning, after 10; best of references required.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

WINTER RESORTS.

Why Go South?

SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.

THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH. Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.

A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, is now in successful operation in the hotel. This department is under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

Atlantic City, N. J.

HADDON HALL
ON THE BEACH.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Three and a quarter hours from New York City, through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R., leaving Desbrosses and Cortlandt St. Ferries at 1:40 P. M.

GOLF LINKS
in course of preparation.

The purest of water from our own artesian well 840 feet deep, used for all purposes throughout the house.

SEND FOR BOOKLET.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE RUDOLF,
Atlantic City, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.

Opens, Saturday, Feb. 19; American and European plan; first-class in all appointments; rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea or fresh water baths; inaugural reception dance, Feb'y 19th in the new Grotto Café. Write for booklet and terms.
CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop'r.
W. E. COCHRAN, Chief Clerk.

THE ISLESWORTH,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management.
A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

The Hotel Windsor.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Most modern hotel on the coast. American and European plans. Orchestra. Sun Balconies, &c.
G. JASON WATERS.

HOTEL RICHMOND,
Atlantic City, N. J.,
Is open for the reception of guests. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. J. D. PEASE.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Special Spring Rates.
F. ALSFELT.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Washington's Birthday
FOR A HOLIDAY TRIP
Old Point Comfort
OR **Virginia Beach**
ARE IDEAL POINTS.

The beautiful new express steamship "PRINCESS ANNE" of the Old Dominion Line leaves New York, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 4 P. M., arriving at Old Point 10:30 next morning. Returning, leave Norfolk, Monday, Feb. 21, 6 P. M., arriving at New York 4 P. M. Tuesday.

Tickets, including meals and berth, and accommodations at leading hotels, $17.

Tickets, including meals and berth only, $13.

For reservation of staterooms and further information apply to

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Pier 26, North River, New York.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, V. P. & T. Man'g'r.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM | †Werra, Mch. 12, 10 AM
†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM | †Ka. W. II., Mch. 19, 10 AM
*Saale, Mch. 5, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 26, 10 A. M.
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Feb. and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
From New York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Feb. 26, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM
Normannia, Mh. 24, 9 AM | Columbia, May 12, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Ap. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct.
Prussia, Feb. 26, 9 A. M. | Pretoria, Mch. 5, 3 P. M.
First cab., $60; second class, $40; steerage, $26.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
ST. PAUL.......Feb. 16 | ST. PAUL.......March 9
NEW YORK.......Feb. 23 | ST. LOUIS.......March 16
PARIS.......March 2 | NEW YORK.......March 23

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
WESTERNL'ND. Feb 16 | NOORDLAND.. March 2
BERLIN.......Feb. 23 | FRIESLAND....March 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M. | Lucania..Mch. 12, 8 AM
Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM | Etruria, Mch. 19, Noon
Umbria..March 5, Noon | Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 16, Noon
Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 23, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 9, Noon | Teutonic, April 6, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Veendam, Saturday, Feb. 19, 10 A. M.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.......March 3, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.......March 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.......March 23, 1 P. M.
BELGIC.......April 2, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line.
NEW YORK AND LONDON.
The new steamers Alexandra, Boadicea, Cleopatra, Victoria, and Winifreda will perform a weekly service during the season of 1898. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers at low rates.
For further particulars apply to
SANDERSON & SON, Agents,
22 State St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOBILE.......February 19
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest.
The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.
Seminole, Sat., Feb. 12 | Comanche, Fri., Feb. 18
Iroquois, Tues., Feb. 15 | Algonquin, Mon., Feb. 21
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:20 A. M.—Sundays only, for Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.
CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., §2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.
NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.
NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, §2:00 P. M. (through sleeper.)
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg, Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Jan. 31, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE,
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:30 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:20, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:50, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:20, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY CLUB AND HOME RULE

First Report of Committee Appointed to Keep Watch on Legislation Affecting Local Affairs.

BILLS THAT ARE UNNECESSARY

List of Measures Encroaching Upon the Prerogatives Conferred on the Municipal Authorities by the New Charter.

When the greater city charter was framed and most of the citizens of the territory embraced in the new boundaries believed that State legislation usurping the powers of local officials and boards would be a thing of the past after the new year set in, there remained many of the members of the City Club of 372 Fifth Avenue who were skeptical as to the result, and it was determined that the Legislative Committee of the club should keep a close watch on legislation affecting municipal affairs.

The Legislative Committee of the club is made up of the following: Paul Fuller, Chairman; James C. Carter, Alfred R. Conkling, Lewis L. Delafield, Horace E. Deming, Dorman B. Eaton, Arthur H. Ely, Austen G. Fox, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, J. Noble Hayes, Myer S. Isaacs, W. Travers Jerome, Joseph Larocque, James B. Ludlow, James W. Pryor, William Cary Sanger, Dr. Albert Shaw, Nelson S. Spencer, Simon Sterne, William Allaire Shortt, and Preble Tucker.

Report on Bills for January.

The club has decided to make a weekly or bi-weekly report hereafter on the subject. Its report on its work on the bills for January is as follows:

"The commission which framed the charter of Greater New York had in view the erection of a municipality which should be intrusted with every function essential to its own development and the complete management of its own affairs; the language in which this purpose was expressed is at once brief and comprehensive, and every citizen should make himself familiar with it:

> With a view of self-development the commission has intrusted the new city with power to establish ferries, to build bridges over and tunnels under all waters within its domain, to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city, to construct parks, schoolhouses, and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing easy, cheap, and rapid communication by ferry and railways between all parts of the great metropolis. The city, as the commission has constituted it, has within itself all the elements and powers of normal growth and development, making it unnecessary to have habitual recourse, as hitherto, to the Legislature of the State for additional powers—a serious evil, and, in the past, the source of much abuse.—Report of Charter Commission to Legislature, 1897.

Notwithstanding this painstaking effort on the part of the distinguished body that framed the charter to invest the new city with power to decide for itself what it should do within the well-recognized range of ordinary municipal activity, the Legislature of the State, during the first month of its present session, took up for consideration no less than 150 local bills affecting the city.

Many of these bills are absolute usurpations of purely municipal functions, requiring at the hands of our citizens improvements local in character, the expenditure and burden of which must fall solely upon them, such as the paving of streets, the construction of bridges, the opening and improvement of parks, while others directly aim at the increase of salaries in city departments, changes in the attributes and qualifications of our municipal officers and our local municipal courts, interference with local taxes and assessments, &c., and, finally, forty-three of them propose in terms to amend the charter before its provisions have had any trial.

Evident Intention of the Lawmakers.

This condition of things must convince any observer that the new charter is not to be treated by the State Legislature with more respect than the former charters of New York and Brooklyn, that the lawmakers at Albany still consider the local concerns of the new city proper matter for direct legislative action, and that precisely as in the past they will exercise the prerogative of imposing upon the citizens of the municipality without their assent, and even against their consent, heavy expenditures for purely local purposes, and will continue to ignore the right of the 3,000,000 inhabitants of the Greater New York to any responsible measure of home rule.

The conviction must be driven home to every New Yorker; for this, it is only needful to follow the action of the Legislature, and to watch the daily introduction of bills every good purpose of which could be compassed by action of the local authorities of the city.

With a record in the Legislature of 806 bills introduced in January, which was a short legislative month, it is evidently no light task for the busy citizen to find out what mischief, either from motive or from negligence, lurks in this mass of attempted legislation. The City Club is willing to take upon itself the burden of that task, so far as bills especially affecting this city are concerned, and will accordingly present to the public from time to time during the session of the Legislature a memorandum concerning bills of this nature.

The first installment of this work, here presented, however condensed, must of necessity cover a great space, but the attention of our citizens is earnestly invited to it, with the confidence that the knowledge gained will awaken their resistance to further encroachment upon our privilege of home rule, and that resistance at all times and seasons, in conversation, in discussion, in letters to Senators and Assemblymen, in public protest, and, finally, at the polls, is the only remedy and the certain remedy.

Illustrations of almost every possible class of undesirable legislation will be found in the following summary of the principal bills especially affecting the city. They are here arranged under the subjects with which they deal:

The charter, in Section 48, empowers the Municipal Assembly, with the concurrence of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, "to provide by ordinance * * * for the building of bridges" within the city.

Senate Bill No. 111, (Assembly Bill No. 209:) "To authorize the construction of an additional bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn," under the direction of a bi-partisan commission of four members, the Mayor to be a member ex-officio. This bill is bad in proposing to introduce politics into a great public work through the application of the "bi-partisan principle."

Assembly Bill No. 188 provides for the building of a bridge over the East River by a commission of six members named in the bill.

Senate Bill No. 143 (Assembly Bill No. 429) would give the city authority to construct bridges over the East River. This authority is given by the charter.

Senate Bill No. 194 requires the local authorities to construct a passenger elevator in connection with the Brooklyn Bridge, a matter for the city authorities under the charter.

Senate Bill No. 276 (similar to Assembly Bill No. 168) is a striking illustration of the legislative tinkering with our local affairs, which the charter was to prevent. It provides that the city shall appropriate $22,000 for the "construction of a bridge over or across the millpond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn." Certainly if the city cannot undertake upon its own initiative, under the full power given to it by the charter, a public work of this magnitude we cannot expect the charter to operate at all without the constant intervention of the Legislature in the details of the City Government.

The purpose of Assembly Bill No. 386 is said to be to restore to office the members of the existing commission to build an East River bridge, who were removed from office by Mayor Van Wyck. But it would greatly abridge the power of the city authorities in the building of bridges by providing that "none of the provisions of existing laws conferring power to construct bridges upon the Municipal Assembly or Commissioner of Bridges of the City of New York, or authority, other than the Legislature of the State of New York shall be construed to apply to bridges on the East River, or on the Hudson River below Waterford."

Parks and the Park Department.

Senate Bill No. 22.—To provide that the "Grand Boulevard and Concourse" shall be constructed by a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Mayor, for a term of six years, with an annual salary of $5,000 each. Under Section 527 of the charter the duty of laying out and constructing the boulevard, which was imposed by the former law upon the Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, would devolve upon the Commissioner of Highways. The bill would give to the Commissioners power to employ engineers, clerks, and assistants. The patronage under the bill might evidently be considerable. The work is clearly within the purview of the Department of Highways.

Senate Bill No. 112 would give to the Park Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn the management of the Bay Ridge Parkway when it has been completed. But Section 612 of the charter would have this effect without further legislation.

Under the following bills the city would be compelled to expend money for lands for parks:

Senate Bill No. 146, for a small park in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx.

Senate Mill No. 147, for the improvement of Mosholu Parkway, ($200,000.)

Senate Bill No. 208, for a small park in the Fourteenth Ward, in the Borough of Manhattan.

Assembly Bill No. 174, for the improvement of an entrance to Prospect Park, Borough of Brooklyn.

All these bills are examples of expenditures imposed upon the city by a Legislature at Albany composed, in great part, of members ignorant of our needs and our desires. The charter was so careful in protecting the local communities forming the city from expenditures for improvements not desired by those immediately concerned that it created local Borough Boards with which rests the right to originate improvements in their respective boroughs. To this extent was the charter intended to protect local taxation, and yet the Legislature is asked to ignore these provisions and to dictate to the city expenditures for improvements which the city does not seek.

Assembly Bill No. 235, to prohibit the dumping of refuse from the sea wall in Battery Park, seems to be unnecessary in view of the fact that Section 619 of the charter expressly gives the Park Department control of this park.

Senate Bill No. 239, to authorize the establishment of floating hospitals in Brooklyn.

Senate Bill No. 258, to limit the height of buildings in New York City.

Assembly Bill No. 231, "to prevent the placing of any high board fence (except a picket or open wood fence) on the front of any lot or lots in any portion of the City of New York, known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and to have all high board fences now standing in said territory removed before August, 1898." This bill is obviously one which in operation would cause much inconvenience and expense to many persons, and is not called for by the city. The subject matter of all these bills is distinctly within the powers of the municipal authorities, and their introduction into the Legislature, where the citizens cannot readily watch them or oppose them, is an intolerable interference with the right of home rule.

Assembly Bill No. 282, to authorize "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Commissioner of Public Works, to pave part of Ninth Avenue, Manhattan," illustrates very well the bungling fashion in which a great part of the bills introduced in the Legislature are prepared. Neither the corporation nor the officer named in the bill has any legal existence, the laws under which they existed having been repealed. Moreover, it presumes to order the repaving of a street in the City of New York, of which the municipal authorities should be the sole arbiters and which they are amply empowered to carry out.

Assessments of Property.

Eleven bills for the remittance or refunding of assessments were introduced during the first month of the session. They all propose to relieve the real estate of private owners from payment of assessments for local improvements, which are payable under existing laws, or which have already been paid to the city; and to that extent impose additional burdens upon the city taxpayers. All legislation of this character is subject to challenge. While the provisions in a given case may be just, the bill should not be passed by the Legislature without full knowledge of its real purpose and its probable result, nor without full notice to the city authorities and an ample opportunity for a hearing in their behalf. The fullest possible publicity should be given to all such bills. As a matter of fact, no official notice of them is given to the city authorities, and almost invariably they are passed by default.

The charter carefully provides rules for the civil service of the city. Senate Bill No. 98 is designed to overthrow this careful and cautious legislation and apply to the city civil service the law passed last year requiring that a distinction shall be made between "merit" and "fitness" in civil service examinations throughout the State. The effect of this law has been injurious. In this city it would operate to give the politicians greater control over public office. The charter expressly provided a different rule for this city; the provisions thus deliberately adopted should be tested and not ruthlessly set aside by the Legislature.

Senate Bill No. 9 would give to the Mayor power to remove the present School Commissioners. The effect would be to deliver into the hands of the politicians the school system which, under the administration of a non-political board, as been vastly improved during the past two years, and which the charter intended to protect.

Relating to Indigent Children.

Senate Bills Nos. 6 and 136 is exceedingly mischievous in principle. It provides that "when any child shall hereafter be committed to the care of any institution in the City of New York the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in said city shall" have power to "direct that the custody of such child shall be given to its parents or guardian"; and that in such a case the Controller of the city may pay to the parent or guardian, through the society, the money allowed by law for the maintenance of the child. This bill is vicious because it gives to a private society judicial power of a very serious kind; because payment of public money to a parent for the support of a child in the care of the parent is contrary to the spirit of all our laws upon this subject, and would tend directly to pauperize the parents and discourage proper effort to maintain their own children.

Senate Bill No. 5 amends provisions of the charter as to the Health Department by omitting the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health, by increasing from three to four the number of Health Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, by making the term four years instead of six, and by giving to all the Commissioners first appointed the full term. The charter provides that of the three Commissioners first appointed, one shall hold office for six years, one for four, and one for two.

Aside from the objection which must be made to all attempts to alter the details of the charter before it has fairly gone into operation this bill is objectionable (1) because it would add $6,000 to the expense of the department by increasing by one the number of Commissioners who are to receive salaries of that amount, without any apparent necessity for such additional official; (2) because it disregards the desirability of so arranging the terms of the Commissioners of Health that some of the members of the board will always be men who have had some experience in the duties of the office; (3) because the appointment of four Commissioners at one time, each of them to receive a substantial salary, opens the way directly to a deal between the local machines, and (4) because, although the co-operation between the police and the Health Department must be constant, the bill would remove the President of the Police Board from the Board of Health.

The Municipal Court is a minor civil court created by the charter, taking the place of the former Civil District Courts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and of the courts of the Justices of the Peace in the other boroughs. This court deals with a great number of small litigations, and it is an important part of the judicial system. The Charter Commission adopted a very careful plan of organization of this court.

Among the first bills undertaken by the Legislature are bills which propose to change the qualifications of the Justices, to increase their pay, to increase the number of the Judges and districts, and change their distribution, to increase the salaries of the clerks, the fees of stenographers, and other details as to which the charter makes definite provisions. Among these changes is the important one of allowing each Justice to remain permanently in his home district, instead of going by rotation through the several districts of his borough, as the charter prescribes. The rotation of Police Justices was made obligatory several years ago, and the system went far to break up the pernicious influence which the local domination of the Magistrates in a circumscribed district invariably created. The charter applied the same system to the municipal courts, and the Legislature has without delay interfered for the restoration of the old plan. The bills seeking to accomplish this are Senate Bills Nos. 10, 108, and 173, and Assembly Bills Nos. 7 and 229.

Senate Bill No. 259 seeks to amend the charter so as to increase from $6,000 a year to $8,000 the salaries of Justices of the Municipal Court in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, so that the so-called "poor men's courts," the substitutes for Justices of the Peace, shall furnish their incumbents with salaries higher than the Judges of most Federal courts having charge of interests of vast moment and importance, salaries equal to that of Cabinet Ministers, and almost equal to that of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Senate Bill No. 271 (Assembly Bill No. 548) seeks to amend the charter as to qualifications of Justices of the Municipal Court. The charter now provides that each Justice shall be a resident and elector in his district, and shall have been a member of the Bar of the City of New York for at least five years. The amendments proposed would, in effect, suspend this provision until the 1st of March, 1898, and, after that date, would make former Justices of the Municipal Court eligible to the office of Justice, although they were not members of the bar. Assembly Bill No. 284 is of similar purport; so that if this bill became law, the incumbents of these courts with salaries of $8,000 a year may administer law for the poor without even being lawyers.

Assembly Bill No. 52 proposes, among other things, to amend the provisions of the charter relating to the Municipal Court by adding to the Justices to be appointed by the Mayor before the first day of May, 1898, "who at the time of their appointment shall respectively be residents of the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn, but shall not belong to the same political party or be of the same political opinion on State and National politics." This is openly carrying politics into courts of justice, and, as usual in all dangerous experiments, the poor are to be the first victims. No comment is needed upon this novel proposition.

Assembly Bill No. 317.—To amend the provisions of the charter as to the Municipal Court so that the stenographers' fees for transcripts of minutes of testimony shall be at the rate of 10 cents instead of at the rate of 5 cents for each hundred words, which means that the poor men's courts are to double the expense of the transcripts of testimony required by the litigant.

Street Cleaning Department.

Senate Bills Nos. 105 and 202 (Assembly Bill No. 478) provides for amendment to the charter which would effect a general and substantial increase in salaries in the department.

Assembly Bill No. 244 would amend the charter so that no "member of the clerical or uniformed force of the department" should be removed "except for cause reviewable by the courts."

Both of these bills are objectionable; the salaries provided have not yet been found to be insufficient; if they should be so found the City of New York has power to deal with the question. The second bill would prevent the removal of any of the "white winged" brigade of street cleaners except upon the presentation of reasons which could be reviewed by the courts. The cleanliness of the streets under such a system may be imagined, to say nothing of the overcrowding of the calendars of the courts with petty cases of department discipline.

This formidable list does not end the ingenious onslaughts on the untried charter, nor the bold encroachments upon the city's right of self-government. There are, beside these, bills upon bills—Pelion upon Ossa—of interference with the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, the Department of Education, provisions for new offices and new salaries in the Department of Water Supply, &c.; in fact, no chapter seems to have been left "unturned." No provision seems to have been respected. No liberty with the funds of the city seems to have been too great to indulge in.

The home rule for which the city has so long struggled, and which the framers of the charter attempted to secure, seems as remote and unregarded as in the worst days gone by. The vigilance of the citizen is more needed than ever before. His voice, his protest, his earnest and continual action are more than ever necessary for self-protection against alien interference with his local privileges and with the surroundings of his home.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

Bishop Satterlee Believes They Have Suffered the Worst Persecution of All Ages.

Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee of Washington yesterday addressed the Armenian congregation of the lay leader, S. H. Hagopian, in Calvary Chapel, 220 East Twenty-third Street, on "The Armenian Question." Bishop Satterlee was sent over two years ago by the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States and the Church of England to Russia, to present to the Emperor a petition signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians, asking relief for the Armenians. His talk yesterday was in reference to this conference with the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and the results of his work. The service was conducted in the Armenian dialect, Mr. Hagopian interpreting Bishop Satterlee's remarks to the 300 or more Armenians who were present. In substance, Bishop Satterlee said:

"Shortly after the massacres of Sasun, a handful of us had a meeting in Calvary Church in this city. About a year after that, as a result of the first meeting, we held another in the same place. The American Bishops had sent a petition to the Czar of Russia; but I do not believe it ever reached him, and it was decided wise to send a delegate who could lay the case before him in person. In the Summer of 1896 the Church of England started another petition, and in July of that year I found myself in St. Petersburg with a mammoth protest signed by the representatives of over 40,000,000 Christians of America and Europe. Every American Bishop and almost every European Bishop had signed it.

"When I reached St. Petersburg I found that it was a difficult thing to obtain an audience with the Czar, and many of my friends who stood high with the Government tried to persuade me not to make the attempt. Through an intimate friend, however, I got word to the Czar and explained my mission. I had been in Russia just one month when I was asked to come to Peterhof. There I went, and the Czar's carriage conducted me to the Summer palace. I had a long and private talk with him. I explained that my mission was one of humanity and Christianity, and not of politics. He listened to me very kindly, but he could give me no assurance. I handed him the petition, and he took it in his arms.

"Two days later I saw the Empress Dowager, who also treated me with kindness and consideration. I explained that we of the West did not believe, at first, that the Armenians were being slaughtered; but reports had convinced us that it was true, and that, as they were our brothers, we had handed a petition to the Czar. She promised to do all within her power.

"A few days later I left St. Petersburg. A cathedral choir accompanied me to the train, and a jeweled crucifix was given to me. I gave them my blessing from the open car window. This incident shows that even in Russia there was much sympathy for the Armenians. When I got back to London Mr. Gladstone sent for me, and I went to Hawarden, where he received me, and thanked me for having performed by mission.

"Over a year ago I received a telegram from a minister in St. Petersburg, which said that a number of Armenians were on their way to this country in the steamer Obdam. The telegram said that, while they were without means, they would never become public charges. He asked me to see to their safe reception. I went immediately to President Cleveland, and showed him the dispatch. He kindly gave the order admitting them to the country, and although I have lost trace of them, I have no doubt that they are by this time self-supporting and are making good citizens."

At this point Mr. Hagopian ceased his interpretation and asked if any of the passengers of the Obdam, referred to, were in the audience. Two young men arose. Mr. Hagopian explained that both had positions and were doing well. Others who had come over on that trip had gone West, and none was a public charge.

"I want to say, my friends," continued Bishop Satterlee, "that your nation has suffered the greatest persecution of the ages. The persecution of the Emperor Diocletian in 303 was mild compared with yours. No period ever witnessed such cruelty. I cannot understand how God allows his children to suffer such wrong, but I doubt not that he will bring great good from it."

Jamaica's Old Clock.

The residents of Jamaica want the city government to make an appropriation for the repair and care of the clock on the tower of the old Reformed Church. This clock has been telling the time for Jamaica since 1842. At first the Sexton of the church cared for it, but in 1847 Samuel Carpenter, a watch and clock maker, was placed in charge by the Village Trustees. In 1854 Harry Carpenter, his nephew, who succeeded him in business, took the job. The salary since 1868 has been $50 a year, with occasional allowances for repair. Since the first of the year no one has been officially in charge, but Mr. Carpenter has continued his duties, and will do so, it is understood, until the matter is settled.

Dr. Francis's Farewell Sermon.

The retiring pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis, preached his farewell sermon at the Riverside Baptist Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, yesterday morning. The big church was crowded to the doors. The preacher in his sermon said that the church was in a flourishing condition, and he asked his hearers to be as kind to his successor as they had been to him. If they would do this, he said, all would go well with the congregation.

Your Valentine is not forgotten, only delayed; 'twill reach you to-morrow morning.

And it's worth waiting for.

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DR. GOTTHEIL ON LINCOLN

His Career, the Rabbi Says, Illustrates the Greatness of a Heroic Life.

CONSTANT DEVOTION TO DUTY

He Was Always the Same from His Days of Rail-Splitting to the Presidency—A Reference to Dreyfus.

"Abraham Lincoln" was the subject of the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil's sermon at the Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. He said, in part:

"The career of Abraham Lincoln is especially fitted to impress us with the greatness of an heroic life for several reasons. First and foremost, comes the sterling quality of his character. We not only admire but esteem him. This cannot be said of all the figures that fill the Walhalla of fame. Often we must say, 'Pity that one who has achieved so much should show so many weak spots in his character, should have tarnished the splendor of his services by vices and failings to which he was a slave.' Lincoln rose from rail-splitting to the highest office of a great Nation without moving a hair's breadth from the path of rectitude; remained incorruptible in the darkest as in the brightest days of his life; preserved his integrity and serene calmness amid popular acclamations as when torrents of abuse poured in upon him. We cannot but love him for his own sake, and where that feeling prevails our mind opens freely to the teaching of a great example.

"In the next place, his heroism was not displayed on battlefields where death and destruction hold high carnival, amid scenes from which we turn in horror. It was not shown under conditions which are so far removed from our own that the idea of going and doing likewise never occurs to us. He plodded from day to day, from year to year; he toiled in the service of his Nation with the same singleness of purpose, the same simplicity of manner, the same directness of speech in the least as in the greatest acts of his office; was no different when he listened to the plea of a distressed parent for his guilty son than when he signed the proclamation that broke the chains of millions of slaves, or when he uttered his immortal words at Gettysburg.

"Lastly, he sealed his life work with his blood, and surrounded his name in the annals of our country with the halo of martyrdom—and what heart can remain untouched by that remembrance?

"The lesson of this great life is one for each and all of us. We need all learn it, for heroism is but faith in duty, is devotion to the call of the hour, is self-sacrifice and self-denial for the sake of others, is hope in the final triumph of right and justice—is, therefore, the foundation element in our moral and religious life. Far from being required only at the critical issues, it is our daily food. We can build up no character without it; no home can exist without it, if it is to be a home of peace and happiness; no orderly community brought together for a good purpose can dispense with it. Nay, our whole social order is conditioned by the heroism of those who believe in rectitude and patriotism for their own sake."

Dr. Gottheil then spoke of the heroism of the Jews, whose trials so far from being ended, as they fondly hoped, have been renewed. "Who can tell where the blind rage will end?" he asked. "The eyes of the civilized world are fixed at this moment upon a spectacle of the saddest kind, with a tortured Jew held in a cage like a wild beast, for its centre. I must not, however, speak on that subject. Let me close with a prayer that the God of Justice may help the efforts of the righteous man, and may justice triumph at last!"

HE LOVED GOD AND HIS DUTY.

Dr. Eaton's Estimate of the Life and Character of Lincoln.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Eaton preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "Abraham Lincoln." He said in part:

"Abraham Lincoln stands apart in silent solitude, a rugged nature, solitary, alone. There have probably been more accounts of his life written in the brief interval since his death than of any other man except Napoleon. To each of his biographers we may ask the question, 'Are you able to solve the mystery of this strange and lonely life?' Each and every one of them will answer in the negative."

Dr. Eaton then recited the chief facts in the life of Lincoln. "What, then, is the motive of this life?" he asked, when he had finished. "The secret of his marvelous career is, I believe, to be found in his reliance upon God and the determination to perform his duty. I believe that certain souls are chosen by God to fulfill His purposes. They are molded in fire in youth. They feel within themselves that they are called by God. Abraham Lincoln believed that he was the instrument of the constant purpose of God, and went forward undeviatingly, without looking to the right or to the left, to live to his destiny.

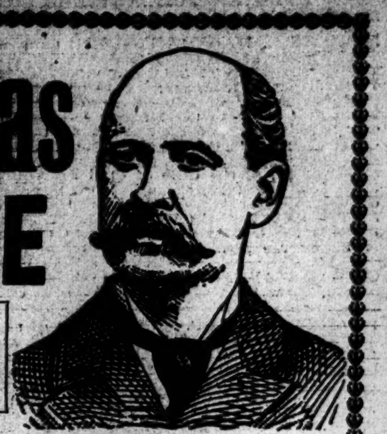
"He said when he was leaving his home in Illinois to go to Washington that his work was to be greater than any that had gone before, and he asked the prayers of his neighbors and friends that he might have strength to do his whole duty. He constantly threw himself on his knees before God, and was found again and again in the secrecy of his chamber praying for strength.

"It was because he loved God and his duty above personal eminence that he arose to the great height of character to which he attained. In these days, when our statesmen seek compromise rather than principle, expediency rather than decision, it is time to bring back the religion of Abraham Lincoln.

"Abraham Lincoln was patient. God waited for centuries while His black children were in bondage. Abraham Lincoln waited until God's time was ripe. The Emancipation Proclamation was not a document of haste. It was the result of a calm, deliberate conviction, and it was held until the moment had arrived to issue it. Then he sent forth the proclamation which made him the greatest ruler the world has ever known."

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer Ill.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, Secretary of the Church Congress in the United States and rector of the Church of the Holy Spirit, Bath Beach, L. I., is seriously ill at his home in Bath Beach, having been confined to his bed for a fortnight. Dr. Kramer is well known through the Episcopal Church in this country on account of his connection with the Church Congress, in which institution he has been the most active force for many years. He was formerly a member of the Diocese of New York and was rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at Waverley Place and West Eleventh Street, from 1876 to 1880. He is suffering from a complication of physical troubles, due to overwork.



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RUSSIA STORM CALF

which is shown here, is a Winter Russet Shoe of the latest fashionable shades,—a perfect storm resister; is made on the Cadet last, has heavy oak leather soles, fast-color hooks and eyelets, which always hold their color and never grow brassy. If you prefer some other leather, we have a full assortment of shoes made in Patent Calf, Box Calf, Vici Kid, Enamel, etc.

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NEW YORK—1211 Broadway, 1343 Broadway, 264 W. 125th St., 974 3d Ave., 2310 3d Ave., 345 8th Ave., 114 Fulton St.

BROOKLYN—708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 431 Fulton St., 494 5th Ave.

JERSEY CITY—10 Newark Ave.

LEARNING AND CHARACTER.

Dr. Parkhurst Tells Young People They Should Be Men First and Scholars Afterward.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, delivered a "Young People's" sermon yesterday. Dr. Parkhurst's text was from II. Timothy, iii., 7: "Ever learning and never able to come to the knowledge of the truth." In part he said:

"It is a fact to notice and to emphasize in the midst of our own generation, so rich in educational appliances both along secular and religious lines, that the Founder of Christianity and the Author of our present civilization was, in the modern acceptation of the term, illiterate or close upon the verge of illiteracy. He would not have passed an examination to a high school, and still less to a college, and much less still to a theological seminary. Columbia would have conditioned him, and Union Seminary and Princeton would not have considered him.

"We must not be in too much haste to derive from such a fact as that conclusions that are sweeping and that are not necessarily warranted. All we are striving for is to make clear and distinct the fact that whether schooling is or is not as important a factor as current opinion makes it out to be, the Man who brought in the modern world of feeling, aspiration, and culture, too, was unschooled, and in that meaning of the word ignorant. What was true of Jesus was substantially true of His disciples.

"The Gospel is not a slur on philosophy any more than the primer is a slap at the calculus, but it is God's way of putting forward the fact that the original and fundamental necessity of man in a world as sinbedraggled as this is a basis of established character wrought into the moral impulses and purposes of God, with something of the tenacity with which huge structures of iron and granite are knit into the solidity of the globe.

"And science does not make personal foundation, and philosophy does not make it, and art does not make it. Not one of the three by itself nor all three combined establish a man. They have their mission to perform, a mission which doubtless lay in the mind of Christ to have them perform, but there is not in them the stuff that goes to compose personal foundation. Foundation is what we want first, and so Christ came in the exclusive interests of foundation and printed no textbooks and founded no schools and said nothing about schools because He wanted to rivet the world's attention to the preliminary necessity.

"My object to-day is not to make scholars less scholarly, but to bring it to their hearts that the whole attitude of the Scripture upon the matter means that it is the order of the Divine intention that a man should be a man before he is a scholar; that truth should be built into him along the structural lines of a heart that is morally sound, and the grace and permanence of a superstructure of learning be assured by the solid foundation of moral sincerity and personal holiness upon which it is laid."

A CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

New Edifice for St. Aloysius's Parish in Jersey City.

The new St. Aloysius's Roman Catholic Church and school in West Side Avenue, between Kensington and Belmont Avenues, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by Chancellor Wallace and Father Sullivan, rector of the church. Father Hall of South Orange was celebrant of the mass that followed, Father Dornin being deacon, and Father Quinn subdeacon. Chancellor Wallace was master of ceremonies. Father White of Newark delivered the sermon.

The new edifice was crowded. It is built of granite and pressed brick, with bluestone trimmings, and will cost, when completed, $150,000. The interior decorations have not yet been decided upon. Ultimately Father Sullivan will build a larger church in Belmont Avenue, when the building dedicated yesterday will be wholly devoted to school purposes, for which the upper part will at once be arranged.

A BIBLE BOAT IN SIAM.

How the Scriptures Are Carried to the Heathen in That Country.

According to the report of the American Bible Society for the last year, the Rev. John Carrington, agent for the society in Siam and the Laos country, made seven tours with his son, Bartine Carrington, in the interest of Bible work in those countries. In the course of these tours seventeen provinces were visited and five of them were visited twice. There were sold and given during the year copies of the Bible or portions thereof to the number of 32,260, being an increase of 1,026 over the preceding year.

As the main avenues for travel in Siam are along rivers and canals, most of the touring done by Mr. Carrington and his assistants has been accomplished in boats. An old boat provided by the society seven years ago has become unfit for use and a new one has just completed its first missionary voyage. The new boat is 40 feet long and 7½ feet wide in the middle. Upon its deck is a house 18 feet long and as wide as the boat. The house is divided into two parts, one of which serves as a living room and the other as a bedroom. The sleeping room is 9 by 7 feet in dimensions and contains lockers. The windows are covered with wire screens that shut out many annoying insects which abound in the hot climate. The sitting room is about the same size as the sleeping room and is supplied with seats along the sides, below which are drawers for the storage of the stock of Bibles which form the bulk of the boat's cargo. The boat is propelled by a crew of five natives with oars fastened to short posts. The rowers stand behind the oars while at work. They are paid 20 cents per day. The boat is named the E. W. Gilman in honor of the senior Secretary of the society.

NEW ST. PAUL'S DEDICATED.

The Second Oldest Lutheran Congregation in New York Enters Its New Building.

The congregation of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church took formal possession yesterday of its new church building, which has just been completed, in Twenty-second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. Two services were held in dedication of the edifice, and other services will be held today and next Sunday. An elaborate musical programme was given under the direction of William C. Herbert, the organist of the church. The interior of the new building was decorated with palms and cedar wreaths.

The St. Paul's congregation is the second oldest Lutheran one in the city. It was organized over sixty years ago by the Rev. F. W. Geissenheiner, and worship was conducted in a small frame church at Sixth Avenue and Fifteenth Street. Later a larger and finer structure was built on a portion of the same property. This was sold over a year ago for business purposes. A large store building has taken the place of the former church. Over $190,000 was realized on the sale of the old site, and a balance of almost $40,000 now remains, the new church and its site having been paid for.

The new building is of Indiana light buff limestone, both interior and exterior being in Ionic style. The Sunday school room occupies the ground floor. A flight of stairs leads to the main auditorium. Stained-glass windows light both auditoriums. In the main auditorium there are five beautiful memorial windows. These were given by H. G. Mohlman, N. Betjeman, and the children of F. W. Geissenheiner, who was first pastor of the church; the Ladies' Aid Society, and the congregation. A gallery encircles the entire auditorium, and a smaller one for the choir faces the pulpit, which is at the right of the church. The chancel contains a beautiful altar, with altar lights and a crucifix of brass which were imported from Munich and presented to the church by its pastor, as a memorial to his parents. The seating capacity is about 700. The building, with the plot, cost $150,000.

The Rev. Leo Koenig, who has been pastor of the congregation for over eighteen years, was in charge of yesterday's services. The Rev. Emil C. J. Kraeling of the Zion German Lutheran Church, Brooklyn, preached the dedicatory sermon in the morning, in German. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. G. F. Krotel addressed the congregation in English on the work of the Lutheran Church. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. W. Ludwig of Philadelphia, who spoke in German. To-morrow's services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Holstein and the Rev. J. Bischow.

CHURCH ADDRESS A STATION.

The Message Was Intended for Police Sergeant Lamey.

A Western Union Telegraph messenger boy rushed excitedly into the Church Street Police Station on Saturday evening, and, waving an envelope containing a message, inquired: "Is Mr. Larney of the Second Presbyterian Church here?"

"This isn't a church; it is a police station," replied Sergt. Lamey, who was expecting a telegram from his wife, who is seriously ill at her daughter's home, in Philadelphia.

The envelope was addressed: "Mr. Larney, 2d Presbyterian Church, Church and Liberty Streets."

On opening it, the Sergeant learned that it was intended for him, but he said yesterday it was the first time he had ever been taken for a Presbyterian, or the police station for a church.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN 421 St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38th St. Castle Square Opera Co. Opera in English. 8th Successful Week. TO-NIGHT, Grand Double Bill, Cavalleria Rusticana, PINAFORE. Wed. Mat., 2 P. M., 25c. Evening, 8:15, 25c., 50c., 75c. Sat. Mat., 2, 25c., 50c. In Preparation THE GYPSY BARON.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Even'gs 8:20. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. Last Week! MODJESKA and Joseph Haworth. To-ni't, MAGDA. To-mor. n't., MACBETH. Next Monday—Matinée Washington's Birthday. DE WOLF HOPPER. EL CAPITAN. Seat SALE Open. Seventh Regiment Band in the Grand Finales.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Eves. 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT., 2:15. MAY IRWIN Impossible to Extend time. LAST 6 NIGHTS AND 2 MATINEES. AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TUESDAY (To-morrow) Eve "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats., Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN. Broadway and 33d Street. BIG SUCCESS. WAY DOWN EAST. CROWDED NIGHTLY. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:15. Washington's Birthday.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Tues., Wed., 1st time, Lindau's drama, "Brothers." Thurs., 1st time, "Logenbrueder."

COLUMBUS. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD IN A NEW YORKER.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Hoyt's Original Production. A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Evenings 8:15. Matinées at 2. Every evening until further notice, Wycherly's famous old comedy, THE COUNTRY GIRL. MISS REHAN as PEGGY. TO-NIGHT, (previous to The Country Girl,) SUBTLETIES OF JEALOUSY. To-morrow, (and every evening after, previous to THE COUNTRY GIRL,) a new Japanese musical piece called, LILLI TSE. COUNTRY GIRL MATS. WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.

DALY'S Special Announcement. ANNUAL LENTEN ILLUSTRATED MATINEES. MR. DALY has pleasure in announcing that he has arranged with Mr. BURTON HOLMES (whom Mr. JOHN L. STODDARD has introduced as his legitimate successor,) for a series of LENTEN LECTURES, beautifully illustrated in color, and accompanied by a series of ORIGINAL MOTION PICTURES, projected by the CHRONOMATOGRAPHE.

Mr. Holmes's lectures will begin Thursday, Feb. 24. There will be three courses; five lectures in each course.

COURSE A—Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 o'clock. COURSE B—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock. COURSE C—Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock.

The subjects will be: 1—The Wonders of Thessaly. 2—Cycling Through Corsica. 3—The Yellowstone National Park. 4—Oases of the Algerian Sahara. 5—More About Japan.

Sale of seats begins this morning.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA in French, German, and Italian, under Direction of WALTER DAMROSCH and C. A. ELLIS. Even'g performances at 8 o'clock. Matinées at 2. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

TO-NIGHT.........."Die Walkure" Mmes. Nordica and Gadski, Mmes. Staudigl, Toronta, Seygard, Van Cauteren, Mattfeld; MM. Rothmuhl, Fischer, Rains. Conductor, Damrosch.

WED. EVG., FEB. 16.."Les Huguenots" Mmes. Nordica, Seygard, Van Cauteren, and Melba; MM. Ibos, Boudouresque, Bispham, Campanari. Conductor, Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance.

FRI. EVG., FEB. 18, at 7:45...Farewell Night GALA PERFORMANCE. Acts from "Tannhauser," "Romeo et Juliette," "Il Pagliacci," "Freischutz," "Lucia," "Gotterdammerung," "Faust." Mmes. Melba, Gadski, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Rothmuhl, Campanari, Bispham, Stehmann, Staudigl, Fischer, Boudouresque, Van Hoose, Rains, Salignac, and Ibos. Conductors, Mr. Damrosch and Sig. Bimboni. No increase in prices for this performance.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. SAT. MAT., FEB. 19..."Gotterdammerung" Mmes. Nordica, Barna, Toronta, Staudigl, Mattfeld; MM. Kraus, Fischer, Staudigl. Conductor, Damrosch.

SCALES OF PRICES—$1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4. Seats on sale at Box Office, and also at Tyson's, principal hotels, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d. Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman.......Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. 4TH WEEK IN NEW YORK. 5TH MONTH IN LONDON. THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE. The 5-act domestic drama ...by R. C. Carton... "An immediate triumph."—World. Tuesday Matinée, 2d special performance, The Princess and the Butterfly with Mr. Hackett, Miss Mannering, Miss Opp, and original cast.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58TH & 3D AVE. First Time Up Town. MARVELOUS BIOGRAPH. (NEW VIEWS.) MAURICE BARRYMORE & CO., FRANK BUSH, Gardner & Ely, Caicedo, Stanley & Jackson, Mimic Four, Ray Le Royce, Snyder & Buckley, Bros. Morello, L. Claire & Hayes, Hill & Whittaker, De Moss & Mais. Others. 25 and 15c. AFTERNOONS. 50 and 25c. EVENINGS.

PROCTOR'S High Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c. MINNIE SELIGMAN in "Comedy and Tragedy." CHAS. T. ELLIS & CO., Musical Sketch; JOHN KERNELL, Irish Comedian; 3 POLOS, Gymnasts; DELTORELLIS, Musical Clowns; 40 other stars.

CHICKERING & SONS' GRAND CONCERTS. Second Matinee Recital Chickering Hall. On Friday Aft., Feb. 18, at 3, Franz Rummel will play the CHICKERING PIANO. Reserved seats, $1.50; admission, $1. Now on sale at box office, Chickering Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. SECOND CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, AT 2:30, assisted by RAFAEL JOSEFFY, A. HACKLEBARTH and E. GOLDE. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Boston Symphony Orchestra. Thurs. Eve., Feb. 17, at 8:15. Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor. SOLOIST, Mr. C. M. Loeffler. TICKETS AT METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

WALLACK'S. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. MR. JOHN DREW and His Company in a New Play, One Summer's Day. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday.

EDEN Musee. THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY. Other CINEMATOGRAPH Views.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK. Souvenirs Feb. 19. Reg. Prices. RICE'S "THE FRENCH MAID." FEB. 21, The Whitney Opera Company in a New Comic Opera, "A Normandy Wedding."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT., 2:15. Wm. H. Crane.—A Virginia Courtship. Extra Matinée Washington's Birthday.

Galleries of the Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St. The 13th Annual Exhibition of the ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. NAUTCH DANCERS. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 & 8.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER Tuesday Evening, First Time, THE MASTER. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.

GARRICK THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:20. Mats., 2:15. MAUDE ADAMS Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER. Special Mat. Washington's Birthday.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Adm. 50c. LOTTIE COLLINS—CHARMION. JULIE MACKEY and 15 other European acts.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. THE BIG HIT. The New Farce. OH! SUSANNAH!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. & 4th Av. Last week but one. Annual Exhibition of the AMERICAN WATER COLOR SOCIETY. 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. 7½ to 10 P. M. Adm. 25 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. Golf Night, next Fri. Eve. The Highwayman. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT, Last times of SWEET INNISCARRA.

CASINO 3d Mnth! Big Beauty Show! 75th Souv. Nt., Mch. 2. LOUIS MANN & CLARA LIPMAN! Telephone Girl!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. NEVER AGAIN

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending Feb. 12	2,026,555
Same week last year	695,028
Stocks to date this year	12,963,196
Corresponding date last year	4,849,701

Bonds for the week	$26,362,500
Same week last year	8,299,150
Bonds to date this year	145,255,700
Corresponding date last year	62,721,820

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1@2; at three months, 2¼; at six months, 2½@3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

COTTON HAS A CHANCE

Col. Alfred B. Shepperson Takes an Inspiriting View of the Staple's Market Outlook.

Since a week ago spot cotton has advanced five-sixteenths of a cent a pound here and exactly to the same extent in Liverpool.

British and American spinners are buying liberally, and prices are well maintained in all the principal markets. American spinners have taken about half a million bales more cotton than to corresponding time last season, and our exports to the Continent, Japan, and Mexico are over 600,000 bales more. Exports to Great Britain, however, are less than last season, and English spinners are evidently beginning to realize that they have not got their share of cheap cotton and have been buying freely in their home markets during the week. In our Southern markets the spinners have been outbidding them. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is now 230,000 bales less than a year ago. Reliable advices indicate that British manufacturers are well under contract for cotton goods and yarns for future delivery, for which they have not yet secured the actual cotton or contracts for its delivery when needed.

It seems likely that British spinners will have to buy more or less freely for some time, and it may be well to state in this connection that the recently published returns of a number of mills for the year ending Dec. 31 show that their business, despite many complaints, was more remunerative than in the previous year.

Cotton having now advanced seven-sixteenths of a cent from the lowest price reached in the depression of this season, (5 13-16 cents,) some people think that no higher prices can be expected, as any further advance would cause American and Continental spinners to drop out of the market and that prices would then actually recede, inasmuch as the buying only of British spinners would not be sufficient to maintain the market.

I do not think this position is tenable, for it absolutely ignores the fact that cotton is now about one-half cent lower than it has been since 1849, except during the season of 1894-5. As there are very few spinners now in business who have ever seen cotton as low as at present except during the great depression from November, 1894, to February, 1895, I think that the majority of American and European spinners would consider cotton reasonably cheap at half a cent above present prices. Certainly those who have obtained a good supply of cotton on the basis of about 5¾ cents could well afford to buy more even at 6¾ cents when many of their competitors were "stocking up" at the higher price. Spinners should not be afraid of cotton at 7 cents per pound for middling uplands in New York when they remember that it has sold as high as 8 cents per pound during each year since 1825.

I think a majority of New York operators in cotton rather expect a reaction to lower prices, but, unfortunately, many of them do not look beyond their local environment and others are insensibly influenced by their own position on the market.

The salient feature of the situation is a good demand from American and foreign spinners for actual cotton coincident with much more extensive buying of futures by the "outside public" (people not engaged in cotton) than has existed for a long time. The fact of a very large crop is generally accepted, and the most extreme estimates find believers. The other facts—that the world's spinners have taken and will undoubtedly consume vastly more cotton than the largest estimates of three months ago—are just beginning to dawn upon the minds of some of the dealers in cotton.

Having investigated the subject perhaps more thoroughly than most persons and with better facilities (as I was acting under the auspices of a committee of the United States Senate) I state as a fact which cannot be controverted that the present price of cotton is far below the average cost of production. It would seem reasonable, therefore, to expect a considerable reduction in cotton acreage this Spring, and more especially since wheat is very high and other grains are at full prices. In portions of the Carolinas and Texas, wheat can be cultivated to advantage, while corn and oats do well in most sections of the cotton belt. In North Carolina more tobacco will be cultivated at the expense of cotton, and in South Carolina there is considerable talk of experimenting with tobacco.

The low prices for cotton in the season of 1894-5 caused a large curtailment of cotton acreage in the Spring of 1895. The Government called the reduction 15 per cent. from the previous year. The resulting crop was 2,700,000 bales less than the previous crop. From 5 9-16 cents in March, 1895, prices advanced, with slight reactions, until 9⅜ cents was reached, on Oct. 15. With a considerable reduction in acreage, followed by unfavorable weather, the next crop of cotton may easily be 2,500,000 bales less than the present crop. Every cotton merchant and spinner of intelligence knows that the supply then would be below the legitimate demand and that very full prices would result.

Better prices for cotton must promote every interest in the South, and the increased purchasing power of the Southern people would benefit nearly every branch of business in the Middle and Western States.

Most of the spinners everywhere would really be benefited by an advance in cotton, as it would greatly improve the price and increase the demand for cotton goods and yarns, while the value of their stocks of raw cotton would be appreciated. No one would suffer but the spinners who had failed to secure good supplies of cotton before the advance and the speculators who had sold for future delivery cotton which at the time of its sale was the property of other people.

ALFRED B. SHEPPERSON.

Some Independent Notions of a Stock Exchange Observer.

The admission of another of Jay Gould's sons to the Stock Exchange evokes some hope among commission brokers of a return upon the part of that family to security market activity.

There is little, however, more than hope in the fact that Mr. Howard Gould has bought a Stock Exchange seat. The acquisition of membership in the Stock Exchange gives to young Mr. Gould the opportunity to buy stocks at a cheaper rate of brokerage than outsiders have to pay—at about a quarter of the regular rate.

Some time ago rumors were current that Mr. George J. Gould had in mind the establishment of a big banking house of his own, but that report passed like a good many other dreams that have hoped too much from the use of Mr. Gould's millions. And in the end it is likely to be found that Howard Gould, like his two older brothers, comes into the Stock Exchange not to create new business, not to help develop activity or practice the arts of manipulation, but just merely to save commissions on what ordinary transactions he is obliged to make in handling the property he owns.

The interest on a Stock Exchange seat costing $20,000 is, at 4 per cent., only a matter of about $16 a week, and if Mr. Gould should trade in merely 1,000 shares during the week he can enjoy an economy equal to about $100 between a Monday and a Saturday.

Thus a Stock Exchange membership becomes a prime investment for any man who is so situated that he must from time to time buy or sell securities; and if he can go on the Stock Exchange in person and execute his own "orders," he saves the interest on his seat by trading in barely more than 100 shares a week.

An interesting fact which may become public property soon is that during 1897—that is to say, for the fiscal year ended a few days ago—the General Electric Company earned over 5 per cent. on its common stock.

What an agreeable surprise has come to observers of Susquehanna and Western Railroad affairs—how agreeable that surprise to holders of Susquehanna securities.

After all, there is no repudiation, no wiping-out performances. Cynics remembered New York and Northern in vain; the New England Railroad sacrifice proves not a precedent at all. Instead of imposing losses, the Susquehanna and Western deal provides profits.

For Mr. Morgan and his associates upon the one side and for Mr. Simon Borg, Mr. Henry Sanford, and their associates upon the other, there is honor throughout the incident. Susquehanna stocks are higher now than when announcement came of the deal which at the start was regarded so apprehensively by minority security holders.

Perhaps this deal, with its unexampled justness in treating the minority, may mark a new departure which can be maintained in our railway financiering. Happy, indeed, will be the result if this be more than a passing hope.

Anyhow, it is to the everlasting credit of every man concerned that there has developed in this Susquehanna-Erie deal the practice of such thoroughgoing fairness.

CASIMIR JONES.

Facts About Burlington, Its Many Ups and Downs.

Much talk is heard in Wall Street as to whether or not the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Directors will at their meeting this week increase the company's dividend rate. At the regular periods for the declaration of these dividends there has been in recent years more or less speculation as to what the Board of Directors might do. Now it is an increase that is expected, just as in many recent years decreases have been counted on. The Burlington's Directors are good secret keepers. They rarely take outsiders into their confidence.

⁂

Those who look for an increase at the present time argue that in view of the heavy business done by all the Granger roads during the past year an increased rate is warranted. But there are others who remember that Burlington has had lean years in the recent past, when its dividend rates had to be reduced, and they consider it well to go slow in the matter of dividend disbursements until all fears of a return of less prosperous times be further assured.

The Burlington Road proper is an old one, having been organized way back in the fifties, or, to be exact, in 1856, when it was formed through a consolidation of the Chicago and Aurora and the Central Military Track Railroads, names that sound odd now. The road rapidly made connections, increasing its facilities, and has continued to grow until it is now one of the greatest systems of the country. To go back and name all the roads it has acquired or absorbed would hardly be interesting; most of these are represented in the following showing of stock and bonds at present listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s, due 1903	$28,924,000
Chic., B. & Q. s. f. 5s, due 1901	2,315,000
Chic., B. & Q. deb. 5s, due 1913	9,000,000
Chic., B. & Q. con. 5s, due 1903	15,263,000
Chic., B. & Q., Iowa Div., s. f. 5s, due 1919	2,818,000
Chic., B. & Q., Iowa Div., s. f. 4s, due 1919	9,050,000
Chic., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s, due 1922	6,141,000
Chic., B. & Q. 4s, due 1921	8,300,000
Chic., B. & Q., Chic. & Iowa Div., 5s, due 1905	2,320,000
Chic., B. & Q., Nebraska extension 4s, due 1927	26,411,000
Chic., B. & Q., Nebraska extension, registered	
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, due 1911	5,000,000
Chic., B. & Nor. 1st 5s, due 1926	6,241,000
Total	$121,783,000
Common stock	$82,002,800
Grand total	$203,785,800

Much of the heavy amounts of stock listed has been issued to pay for the new roads acquired—for instance, in April, 1880, a 20 per cent. stock dividend was declared on the consolidation with Burlington and Missouri River in Nebraska.

⁂

Burlington for years has been a substantial dividend payer, although the rate has been reduced in recent times. In 1877 it paid 9 per cent., in 1878 10½ per cent., in 1879 8 per cent., and in 1880 (in addition to the 20 per cent. stock dividend) 9¼ per cent. in cash was paid. From 1881 to 1887 the rate was 5 per cent., in 1889 it was reduced to 4 per cent., but in 1890 5 per cent. was again paid; in 1891 the rate was 4¼, in 1892 and 1893 it was 5, in 1894 4¾, and in 1895, 1896, and 1897 4 per cent.

In 1876 there were shown surplus earnings, after all disbursements, of $144,942; in 1877 this showing increased to $381,015; in 1878 it fell to $235,286. The surplus in 1879 was $234,445, in 1880 $1,921,695, in 1881 $1,650,422, in 1882 $1,611,464, in 1883 $2,583,433, in 1884 $1,640,696, in 1885 $1,490,449, in 1886 $1,373,602, in 1887 $1,507,155.

In 1888 there was a deficit of $4,331,425, but this was wiped out in 1889, when a surplus remained of $634,166, but in 1890 a deficit reappeared—$302,434. In 1891 there was again a surplus of $836,274, which increased to $990,354 in 1892, but fell to $123,466 in 1893. This disappeared in 1894, and there was a deficit of $1,030,471, which was reduced in 1895 to $232,362, but increased in 1896 to $424,300.

The fiscal year was changed in 1897 to end June 30, and on that date there was a surplus, allowing for dividends, of $527,734. The balance after charges from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1897, was $4,345,919.

⁂

The prices at which Burlington has sold beginning with the year 1860 makes an interesting exhibit. In that year it sold at 40 in January and advanced to 92¾ in September, from which it reacted to 65½ in January, 1861, rising to 98½ in June, but a month later it had dropped to 54, rallying to 66⅜ in October, with a decline to 51 in December. From this point there was an advance to 119 in October, 1862, with a reaction to 83 in November. A new high record was made in October, 1863, when 131 was touched, but two months later it was at 115. In April, 1864, however, it sold at 149, dropping to 102 in May, 1865. It was not until August, 1867, that another new record was made, when it reached 150 in August of that year. Then, after dropping to 124, it sold at 175 in December, 1868, and at 200 in January, 1869.

Then came Black Friday and its attending panics, and the price fell to 147 in November. In July, 1870, it had rallied to 162, but the Chicago fire in 1871 unsettled things, and the price fell to 125 in October. There were rallies in the succeeding years, but in November, 1873, following the failure of Jay Cooke, Burlington sold at 78. It was in this year that the Stock Exchange had to suspend business from Sept. 20 until the 30th.

In 1874 Burlington rallied to 109 in December of that year and to 119 in April, 1875. New prices worth recording were not made until the boom of 1879 and 1880, when Burlington sold at 134½ in December of the first-named year and at 183½ twelve months later. Its price kept well up on the good dividends paid until 1883, when it fell to 115¾ in February, and to 107 in June, 1884. In November, 1885, it had rallied to 138½ and to 141 in November, 1886.

In May, 1887, it sold at 156. Then came the reduction in the dividend rate from 8 to 5 per cent., and the price in 1888 fell to 103¾ in December. In 1889 the rate was further reduced to 4 per cent., and the price fell to 89⅞ in March that year. After rallying to 111½ in May, 1890, there was a decline to 80 in November.

The following year it sold at 75¾ in March, but advanced to 110 in December. The dividend rate was increased in 1892 to 5 per cent., but Burlington did not get above 110⅝. In the panic of 1893 it sold at 69¼, and, with the dividend back again to 4 per cent., it sold at 53 in the silver panic of 1896.

Recent prices are fresh in the minds of the financial public. In the boom of last Summer it sold at 102¾, almost double where it was a year before, although its dividend rate was the same; and it is at about last Summer's top figures at the present time.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

Range for Year 1898.		Closing Fri., Feb. 11.		Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending Feb. 11, 2,020,555.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Week Ending Feb. 11.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For Week End. Feb. 11, 1898.
Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd				Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
*187½ Feb. 10.	*157 Jan. 8.	†100	†140	+25	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	168	187½	166	187½	150	96
23½ Jan. 10.	20 Jan. 25.	20½	21	−1⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	...	...	22⅝	22⅝	20¾	21	11⅛	1,250
77⅝ Feb. 1.	74½ Jan. 24.	75½	76⅝	−⅜	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	77	77	76⅝	76⅝	54	814
*126 Feb. 11.	117½ Jan. 3.	123	130	+7	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	120	126	120	126	111	415
9½ Jan. 26.	6⅛ Jan. 20.	8½	8⅝	−⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	...	...	9	9	8⅛	8⅝	12⅝	2,360
*22⅞ Feb. 7.	18 Jan. 8.	20½	22	..	American Spirits Manufacturing pf.	7,000,000	...	...	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	32	4
145 Jan. 7.	135¼ Jan. 17.	139	139½	−¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3	139⅜	140	137⅝	139⅜	111	90,407
118 Jan. 6.	112 Jan. 15.	112½	113½	−⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	113⅛	113½	112½	113	101½	2,164
*93 Feb. 11.	*80 Jan. 8.	92	94		American Tel. & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¾	92	*93	92	*93	87½	258
92¾ Feb. 11.	88⅝ Jan. 24.	91⅝	92	+2⅛	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	89½	92¾	88½	91⅝	68⅝	57,452
117⅝ Jan. 10.	*112 Jan. 28.	117	120	..	American Tobacco pf.	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115	117½	115	117½	100	658
15 Feb. 8.	*11⅝ Jan. 19.	14	14½	+2	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	...	...	13⅝	15	13⅝	14½	...	720
40½ Feb. 7.	34 Jan 4.	39	39½	+1½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	...	...	39	40½	38⅝	39½	25½	5,801
13⅞ Feb. 7.	12⅝ Jan. 24.	13¼	13⅜	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	...	...	13⅝	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	11⅝	4,300
32⅜ Feb. 8.	28⅝ Jan. 24.	31⅝	31⅞	+⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	119,657,800	...	...	31⅝	32⅝	31⅛	31⅝	22⅝	81,001
19 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	17½	17⅝	−⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	17⅝	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	15½	8,340
7⅞ Feb. 8.	5⅛ Jan. 19.	7½	7⅝	−⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	...	...	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅝	...	1,658
5⅞ Jan. 21.	3½ Jan 4.	3⅝	3⅞	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	...	...	3⅞	4	3⅝	3⅞	11⅛	7,045
41⅝ Feb. 11.	36⅛ Jan. 5.	41½	41⅝	+⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	...	...	40⅝	41⅝	39	41⅝	21	46,201
125 Jan. 24.	119 Jan. 3.	122	123½	−1¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	122⅝	122⅝	122	122	89	372
6½ Jan. 3.	4½ Feb. 10.	4¼	4⅝	−⅛	Brunswick Co., 2d in. pd.	5,000,000	...	...	4⅝	4½	4¼	4½	...	100
30½ Jan. 6.	28 Jan. 20.	29	30½	+2	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	...	...	29	30	29	30	...	700
57⅝ Feb. 5.	51½ Jan 8.	55⅝	56	−¾	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	56⅝	57	55½	56	45	9,623
90½ Jan. 20.	84 Jan. 6.	87⅝	88	+⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	88	88⅝	88	88½	...	3,450
*14½ Feb. 4.	11⅝ Jan. 4.	14	14½	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	½	14	14	14	14	11⅛	14
24⅞ Feb. 1.	21 Jan. 24.	23½	23⅝	−½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	...	...	24⅝	24½	23⅝	23⅝	16½	23,665
166¼ Jan. 5.	*162½ Feb. 11.	164	...	..	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	...	...	163½	163½	163½	163½	...	5
103⅜ Feb. 11.	97 Jan 24.	102½	102⅝	+⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	101⅝	103⅜	100⅞	102⅝	73⅜	167,990
60½ Feb. 1.	55 Jan. 8.	58⅝	60	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	...	...	60	60	60	60	...	100
113½ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	110½	111½	−¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Jan. 3, '98.	1½	111⅝	111	110	111	...	330
16½ Jan. 8.	13⅛ Feb. 9	13⅝	13½	−1	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	...	...	14⅝	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	...	14,395
36½ Jan. 28.	33 Jan. 25.	32	35	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	11,157,000	...	...	34	34	33	33	...	300
10½ Jan. 14.	8½ Jan 5.	9½	10	−⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	...	...	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	...	270
33½ Jan. 22.	30 Jan. 5.	32	32½	−⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	3,383,750	...	...	33⅝	33⅝	31⅜	32⅝	...	2,410
97½ Jan. 12.	92⅝ Jan. 4.	95⅝	96	−⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	96⅝	96⅞	95	95⅞	75	92,614
147½ Feb. 10.	142½ Jan 8.	147	148	+1⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	146	147½	145½	147½	132⅝	2,450
130⅝ Feb. 10.	119½ Jan. 4.	129⅝	129⅞	+1⅜	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,383	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	127⅝	130⅝	127½	129⅝	103½	47,929
171 Feb. 7.	163 Jan 8.	173	...	+3⅛	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,366,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	171	171	171	171	152½	225
94½ Jan. 28.	87½ Jan. 24.	92	92½	−1½	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	93½	93⅝	91⅝	92½	66⅜	27,544
9½ Feb. 5.	4½ Feb. 3.	8⅝	8⅞	−⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	...	...	9⅛	9⅛	8½	8⅞	...	4,127
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Feb 3.	30	31½	−3⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	17,000,000	...	...	33	33	29⅝	29⅝	...	7,843
38¼ Jan. 31.	33¼ Jan. 24.	36¼	36⅝	−½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	36⅝	37⅞	36	36½	26½	4,760
87 Feb. 1.	80 Jan. 7.	80	85	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¼	80	80	80	80	...	10
19¼ Jan. 12.	15⅛ Jan. 5.	15⅝	16	−1⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	...	...	17⅛	17⅜	15⅝	15⅝	...	13,080
50½ Feb. 9.	48 Jan. 6.	49⅞	50	+½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1	49	50⅝	48⅝	49⅞	...	1,700
26⅜ Jan. 11.	23 Jan. 24.	23½	24	−1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	...	...	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	23	800
7½ Jan. 13.	6 Jan. 3.	7	7⅛	+⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. pd.	47,000,000	...	...	7	7½	7	7⅜	4	1,825
8⅝ Feb. 10.	5⅛ Jan. 3.	7⅝	8	+1	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	11,696,300	...	...	7⅛	8⅝	7	8	7⅞	9,200
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	25½	27	+5	Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	22	27½	22	26	35	2,961
195¼ Jan. 25.	176 Jan. 3.	190½	190⅝	−1⅛	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Dec. 15, '97.	2	192	192½	187½	190¼	147	21,940
37⅝ Jan. 24.	30 Jan. 12.	34⅝	35½	+1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	34½	35	33⅝	34½	...	2,335
89½ Jan. 4.	85 Jan. 7.	88	90	+2	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	86½	88½	86½	88½	...	778
114½ Feb. 3.	110⅝ Jan. 21.	112½	113	−1⅛	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¼	114	114	112½	112½	107	995
159 Feb. 5.	150¼ Jan. 21.	156½	157½	−2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	156½	156⅝	156½	156½	152	281
52¾ Feb. 9.	46 Jan. 3.	52⅛	52¼	+1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	50⅝	52⅝	50	52⅛	...	12,744
15½ Feb. 2.	12 Jan. 24.	14⅜	14⅞	−⅛	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	...	...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	...	600
60½ Feb. 11.	53 Feb. 2.	59	62	+1½	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	...	...	57½	60⅛	57½	60⅛	...	2,400
7½ Feb. 5.	6 Jan. 11.	6½	7	−½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	100
‡135 Jan. 26.	127½ Jan. 8.	133½	135	+½	Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	134⅝	134⅝	134	134	104½	318
111 Feb. 8.	*108½ Jan. 22.	109½	112	..	Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	111	111	110	110	97	210
16¼ Feb. 4.	14 Jan. 24.	15⅝	15¾	−⅛	Erie	100,000,000	...	...	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	3,460
43⅝ Feb. 11.	37 Jan. 4.	42⅞	43	+1½	Erie 1st pf.	30,000,000	...	...	41½	43⅝	40⅞	42⅞	...	27,362
21⅝ Feb. 11.	18¼ Jan. 22.	21	21½	+⅜	Erie 2d pf.	1,600,000	...	...	21	21⅝	21	21⅝	...	400
14 Feb. 8.	12 Jan. 19.	13½	14½	+1⅞	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	...	...	13	14	13	14	...	1,100
21⅜ Feb. 10.	19¼ Jan. 24.	14	16	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	...	...	21	21⅝	21	21¾	...	206
39¾ Feb. 7.	33½ Jan. 4.	38	38¼	−1½	Gen. Electric	30,400,000	Aug., '93.	2	39⅝	39⅝	37⅛	38	34⅝	39,681
162 Feb 4.	150 Jan. 12.	154	158	−3	Great Northern pf.	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	159	159	155	155	122	543
92½ Feb. 10.	*91¼ Jan. 28.	92	99⅝	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	92½	92½	92½	92½	...	100
35⅝ Feb. 11.	28⅜ Jan. 13.	35½	35⅝	+1⅜	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	...	...	33⅝	35⅝	33⅝	35⅝	...	11,456
*46½ Jan. 26.	44 Feb. 1.	44	...	..	Homestake	18,650,600	Jan. 25, '98.	50c	45	45	45	45	...	10
106⅝ Jan. 31.	102⅛ Jan. 5.	105¼	105½	−1	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sep. 1, '97.	2½	106½	106⅝	105½	105½	93	5,272
55⅝ Jan. 29.	48 Jan. 6.	52⅝	54½	..	Illinois Steel Co.	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	54	55	54	55	81	405
9½ Jan. 13.	8⅝ Jan. 22.	9	9½	−½	Iowa Central	8,457,425	...	...	9⅛	9½	9	9	...	824
35 Jan. 8.	32½ Jan. 22.	32	33	..	Iowa Central pf.	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	33	33⅝	32¼	32¼	...	737
24½ Feb. 10.	19⅝ Jan. 25.	23¼	23¾	+⅛	Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	19,863,000	...	...	23½	24½	22⅞	23⅝	...	3,698
4½ Feb. 8.	*2½ Jan. 26.	4½	5	+⅜	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	...	...	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	200
34 Jan. 31.	*33 Feb. 7.	33	34	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1	33	33	33	33	...	112
48 Jan. 19.	42⅝ Feb. 3.	44½	45	..	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	...	...	43½	44⅛	43	43½	23⅝	2,385
94½ Jan. 14.	92 Feb. 2.	91	93	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '97.	3½	92½	92½	92½	92½	71½	10
18⅝ Feb. 8.	16⅝ Jan. 11.	17⅝	18	−⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	...	...	17⅝	18⅛	17½	17⅝	16	5,515
76⅜ Feb. 8.	70½ Jan. 3.	75	75¼	+1⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	74	76⅜	73	75	67	4,460
194¼ Jan. 29.	170⅝ Jan. 4.	191½	192	−½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	194	194	191	191½	152⅝	12,880
50 Feb. 9.	40 Jan. 20.	48	50	+5⅜	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	45	50	45	49⅞	48	3,350
60½ Jan. 31.	54⅝ Jan. 5.	59⅝	59⅞	..	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	60	60¾	58⅝	59⅝	49½	51,010
120½ Jan. 14.	110 Jan. 10.	116⅝	116⅞	−⅛	Manhattan Con.	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	116½	118⅝	114½	116⅝	88½	85,840
145½ Feb. 10.	145 Feb. 10.	...	145	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	5	145½	145½	145	145	...	500
171½ Feb. 11.	128¼ Jan. 4.	168⅝	169	+20	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	149½	171½	149½	169	...	93,027
1⅛ Feb. 5.	1 Feb. 10.	1	1⅛	−⅛	Mexican National ctfs.	33,350,000	...	...	1⅛	1¼	1	1	...	300
114⅝ Feb. 8.	100 Jan. 4.	113	113¼	+½	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	113	114½	112¼	113	90	21,084
26⅞ Feb. 5.	25 Jan. 5.	26½	27	−⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	...	...	26⅜	26⅞	26⅜	26½	19	400
87 Feb. 2.	85½ Jan. 13.	86	87	+½	Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	86½	86½	86½	86½	78⅛	245
56⅝ Feb. 5.	53½ Jan. 24.	56	56⅝	−⅛	Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	56½	56½	56	56	...	600
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	64	65	−1	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	64⅝	65	63	64	47	1,530
14¼ Jan. 28.	12¼ Jan. 5.	13⅜	13⅝	−⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	...	...	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	780
41 Jan. 28.	33½ Jan. 5.	38½	38⅝	−1¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	13,000,000	...	...	39⅝	39⅝	38½	38⅝	28½	12,687
35⅝ Jan. 28.	32½ Jan. 24.	33⅜	33½	−1½	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	34	34½	32⅞	33⅝	21⅝	14,945
32½ Feb. 7.	28⅝ Jan. 18.	31⅜	32½	+¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	...	...	32½	32½	31⅝	32	20⅝	1,770
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	172	175	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	172	172	172	172	163½	60
37⅞ Jan. 7.	34 Jan. 24.	34⅝	35	−1⅜	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Oct. 17, '95.	1	36⅝	36⅝	34¼	34⅝	22½	2,745
109½ Feb. 10.	106 Jan. 3.	108½	109¼	+⅜	National Lead Company pf.	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '97.	1¾	108⅝	109½	108⅝	109	85⅞	625
19 Jan. 14.	17 Jan. 4.	17½	18½	..	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	18	18	18	18	13½	200
9 Feb. 10.	8⅝ Feb. 10.	6	8⅝	..	National Starch	4,450,700	...	...	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	3½	820
*81 Jan. 24.	75 Jan. 13.	75	83	..	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	75	75	75	75	55	12
8¼ Feb. 7.	7 Jan. 5.	8	8½	+⅛	New Central Coal	5,000,000	...	...	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	...	700
98½ Jan. 8.	91¼ Jan. 24.	95¼	95⅝	−1⅜	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	97	97	95	95½	98½	4,933
119⅝ Jan. 28.	105⅝ Jan. 3.	118	118¼	−½	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	118⅝	118⅝	116½	118	93⅝	114,483
*195½ Feb. 2.	184 Jan. 4.	194	196	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,636,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	195½	195½	195½	195½	165	30
15⅝ Jan. 31.	13 Jan. 3.	14⅝	15	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	...	...	15	15	15	15	11	110
40½ Jan. 29.	35 Jan. 7.	37½	39	−½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	...	...	39	39	38½	38½	24¼	200
18 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	14½	15	−⅛	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,600	...	...	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	9	1,392
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	36⅝	37¼	+1⅛	New York, Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	35½	38	35	37	25⅝	11,799
17 Feb. 7.	14¼ Jan. 26.	16½	17	+⅜	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	...	...	16	17	16	16½	...	5,063
56¼ Feb. 7.	46 Jan. 24.	54⅝	54¾	+2½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1	53⅜	56¼	53¼	54⅝	...	49,828
6⅛ Jan. 27.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	6	−½	North American	39,723,600	...	...	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5½	4⅛	3,550
28⅝ Jan. 31.	20⅝ Jan. 4.	27	27⅛	−½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	...	...	27½	27⅝	26⅞	27	14	52,079
69 Jan. 31.	58 Jan. 5.	66⅝	67	−⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	75,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	68⅝	68⅞	66½	66⅝	36⅝	50,134
*3⅝ Feb. 10.	3¼ Jan. 4.	3½	5	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3½	...	100
18⅞ Feb. 2.	15⅝ Jan. 3.	17⅝	17⅞	−⅜	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	...	...	18	18	17½	17⅝	14⅝	5,290
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	28	29	−½	Oregon Improvement, 5th in. pd	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	29½	29⅞	28⅛	28⅞	...	1,850
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	51½	52	−⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	...	...	53	53	51	51½	...	3,355
72½ Jan. 20.	68 Jan. 3.	71½	72	+1½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	1	71½	71½	71	71½	43⅛	1,518
25½ Feb. 1.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	24½	24¾	−½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	...	...	24½	25	24⅛	24⅝	...	5,470
32⅜ Feb. 4.	29⅜ Jan. 3.	31⅞	32	−⅜	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	32¼	32¼	31⅝	32	25	6,495
120⅜ Feb. 7.	114 Jan. 22.	119⅜	119½	−1	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	120⅝	120⅝	119	119¾	...	42,433
99½ Feb. 11.	94⅝ Jan. 25.	97⅝	98	−½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 24, '97.	1½	98½	99½	97½	97⅞	...	35,151
1½ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	1½	1⅝	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	...	...	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½	2⅛	1,600
5½ Feb. 11.	*3 Jan. 26.	5	6	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	...	...	5	5½	5	5½	3⅛	300
46¼ Feb. 7.	38⅞ Jan. 5.	44¼	45½	+½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	...	...	45	46¼	43⅝	45½	13	4,810
71 Feb. 7.	64½ Jan. 18.	68	70	+¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	22,658,400	Jan. 27, '96.	2	70	71	70	70	...	378
*171½ Feb. 11.	*169 Jan. 5.	170	...	..	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	171½	171½	170	170	...	113
189⅜ Feb. 11.	173 Jan. 4.	187	188	+10½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	2	177½	188½	177½	187	155⅜	12,797
23⅝ Jan. 6.	21¼ Jan. 24.	21½	22	−1½	Reading	69,900,000	...	...	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	21½	...	6,229
54⅛ Feb. 3.	48⅞ Jan. 24.	51½	52	−1½	Reading 1st pf.	28,000,000	...	...	52⅝	52⅞	51¼	51⅝	...	13,358
29 Jan. 6.	26⅝ Jan. 19.	27½	28	−1¼	Reading 2d pf.	42,000,000	...	...	28⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27½	...	2,655
182½ Jan. 31.	182 Jan. 26.	182	...	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., '98.	4	182	182	182	182	...	5
24⅝ Feb. 10.	*21½ Jan. 11.	24	25	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	...	...	24	25	24	25	...	400
61¼ Jan. 8.	*56 Feb. 4.	60½	61½	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 1, '98.	¾	58¼	61	58¼	61	...	1,547
*123 Jan. 4.	*120⅝ Jan. 31.	120½	122	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '97.	1¼	122	122	122	122	117⅝	5
8¾ Feb. 11.	6⅝ Jan. 28.	8½	8¾	+1¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	...	...	7⅛	8⅝	7⅛	8¼	...	9,010
56 Feb. 10.	47½ Jan. 22.	53⅝	54½	+1⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	52½	56	52	53⅝	...	8,461
22⅜ Feb. 10.	16⅝ Jan. 25.	21¼	21½	+2	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,430,000	...	...	19½	22⅜	19	21½	...	7,958
7¾ Jan. 8.	*6⅞ Jan. 24.	7⅝	7¾	+⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	...	...	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	5⅛	695
58½ Feb. 7.	53½ Jan. 24.	57⅞	58	−⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	58⅛	58½	57⅞	57⅞	39½	955
28 Feb. 8.	25 Jan. 19.	27⅛	27⅝	−½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	16,000,000	...	...	27¼	28	27	27½	14⅞	8,885
5 Feb. 2.	3⅝ Jan. 24.	4	4½	−⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	...	...	4½	4½	4¼	4½	3⅝	445
[illegible]	[illegible]	9⅝	10½	−⅛	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20,000,000	...	...	11	11	10	10	10⅜	1,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, '87.	3	25	25	24	24	...	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	135	136	134	136	114	1,095
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 20, '97.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Southern Railway pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Standard Rope & Twine	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tenn. Coal & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	186	187	+9	Third Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Toledo & Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific, all in. pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States Leather pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	United States Rubber pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	West Chicago Street	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,360
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,910
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	210
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wisconsin Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	350

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Ex dividend. ‡Sales at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending Feb. 11.$26,504,500

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	106½	106½	106½	106½	4
Albany & Susquehanna con. 7s	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	5
Albany & Susquehanna con. 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114	114	114	114	1
American Tobacco scrip	81¾	83	81¾	83	12
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	84⅝	86½	84⅝	86½	203
Atchison, Col. & Pac. 1st tr. r.	36½	38	35	38	14
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅝	785½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	61¾	64½	61¾	64¼	4,543
Baltimore & Ohio 1st gtd 4½s	99	99	99	99	1
Baltimore & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch	115	118½	115	118½	71
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925	103	103	103	103	2
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925 tr. ctfs.	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	86¼	87½	86¼	87½	30
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94⅞	95⅝	94¾	95½	140
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	99	99	99	99	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114½	114	114¼	13
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s	105	105½	105	105½	14
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	109	109	108½	108½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110½	110½	16
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	42	43	41½	42½	72
Central of Georgia 2d income 5s	14	14	14	14	5
Central of Georgia 3d income 5s	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	44
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91½	91¾	91½	91½	48
Central of New Jersey consol. 7s, 1899	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	114⅞	114½	114⅞	66
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	3
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	84	84	83¼	83¾	467
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	116	117	115¾	117	107
Chesapeake & Ohio consol 5s, registered	114	114	114	114	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105	105	104¾	104¾	14
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, series A	120	120	120	120	5
Chesapeake & Ohio, Craig Val. Div., 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy cv. 5s	111	111½	111	111½	14
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Deb. 5s	108¾	109	108½	108½	77
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116¼	116	116¼	18
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	15
Chi., Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	58
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	107½	108	107½	108	18
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	113	112½	113	6
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	109	107	109	18
Chicago, Indiana & Louis. refunding 6s	101	105	101	105	46
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 5s	86½	89	86½	88¾	64
Chicago Terminal & Transfer 4s	87⅝	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	146
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	11
Cincin., Indianapolis, St. L. & Chi. 4s	101¾	102	101¾	102	25
Cincin., Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111½	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, trust receipts	73	73	73	73	6
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st St. L. Div. 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	7
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	99⅞	100	99⅞	100	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	81	81	81	81	1
Colorado Midland 4s, all in p'd	20½	20½	20½	20½	11
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	67	67¾	67	67	45
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $45 pd.	78½	82	78½	81¾	128
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo gen 6s	60	60½	60	60½	15
Consumers' Gas, Chicago, 1st 5s	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	8
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	83½	83	83½	5
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	14
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95	100½
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette L. G. 3½s	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	11
Des Moines Union 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	10
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 2½s	70½	70½	70½	70½	5
Detroit Gas Co. 5s	96½	101	96½	101	41
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	106¾	106½	106¾	12
Duluth, Red Wing & Southern 1st 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	3
East Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	111⅝	111½	111	111	11
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. Divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	2
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 1st	107	107	107	107	1
East Tenn. reorganization lien 4-5s	100	100	100	100	3
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103½	103⅝	103	103⅝	18
Erie general lien 3-4s	72¾	74½	72½	74½	499
Erie prior lien 4s	93	93	92½	92½	235
Erie 1st consolidated 7s	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	2
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	3
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	117	117	117	117	20
Flint & Père Marquette 1st 6s	91⅝	92¼	90½	92¼	38
Flint & Père Marquette 5s	93½	94½	93½	94½	19
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	73¾	74	73¼	74	39
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	58¾	59	58¾	59	10
Galveston, H. & Harrisburg 5s	90½	91½	90½	91½	12
Gal., Harrisburg & San. An., Mex. & P. 5s	94¾	94¾	94½	94¾	24
General Electric debenture 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	19
Hannibal & St. Joseph Consol 6s	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	89¾	90	89¾	90	48
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60	60	60	60	35
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100¾	101½	100¾	101	15
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	25
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	81	81½	81	81½	29
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	80½	81½	80½	81½	233
Kansas Pacific 6s, 1896, ex mat. coup	121½	125	121½	125	145
Kan. Pac. 6s, Den. Div., ex mat. coup	128	128¼	128	128¼	19
Kan. Pac. 6s, 1895, ex mat. coup	122½	122½	122½	122½	12
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	108	115	108	115	1,630
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91½	91½	90	90⅝	250½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65	65¼	63¼	63¼	200
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	84½	85	84¼	84½	127
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	87¾	90½	87¾	90½	59
Kings County El. 1st 5s	45	46	45	46	6
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	36
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	5
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, registered	109⅝	109⅝	109½	109½	16
Lake Shore 2d consol. 7s, registered	119½	119½	119½	119½	3
Lake Shore 3½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	37
Lake Shore Divisional 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	3
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s assented	103	103	103	103	25
Lexington Ave. & Pav. Ferry 1st 5s	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	122⅛	5
Long Island general 4s	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	5
Louisville & Nashville consol. 7s	103	103	103	103	2
Louisville & Nashville 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	117½	120	117½	120	105
Louisv. & Nash., So. & No. Ala. gtd. 5s	94¼	95	94¼	95	30
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	88½	91½	88½	90¾	494
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	2
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	4
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	97⅞	98	97½	97¾	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119	119½	119	119¼	16
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	105	105	105	105	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	114¼	114¾	114	114½	143
Mexican Central consol. 4s	66½	66¾	66⅝	66½	25
Mexican International consol. 4s	70⅝	71¼	70⅝	71¼	76
Michigan Central consol. 7s	114½	115	114½	115	18
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & West. ex. 5s	116½	117	116½	117	14
Milwaukee & Northern 1st, 1913	123	123	123	123	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	98½	99¼	98½	98½	25
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	77½	79½	77½	78½	115
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	72	72	71	71½	32
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	97½	98½	97¼	98½	272
Mobile & Ohio, new, 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	80¼	80½	80	80	80
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	1½
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis con. 5s	105	105	105	105	3
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	120
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	18
New York Central debenture 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	117	117¼	117	117¼	31
New York Central extended 4s	105	105	105	105	5
New York Central extended 4s, registered	105	105	105	105	1
New York Central debenture 4s	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	5
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	107	107¼	107	107	87
New York & New England 7s	119	119	119	119	1
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	43
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	102	102¼	101½	102¼	79
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	97½	98	97½	97½	182
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	107⅞	108⅝	107½	108½	45
Norfolk & Western general 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	6
Norfolk & Western Improvement 6s	117	117	117	117	20
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	83	84½	83	84	321
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	63	63½	62⅞	63¼	298
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, coupon	118	119½	118	119½	22
Northern Pacific 1st 6s, registered	118	119	118	119	30
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	97⅝	97¾	97	97¾	372½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Northern Pacific Term. 1st 6s	107	107	107	107	3
Northern Railway of California 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	18
Northwest sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	118	118¾	118	118¾	3
Northwest Sinking fund 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	3
Northwest gold 7s, registered	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	56
Northwest sinking fund 5s, 1909	110	110½	110	110½	13
Northwest 30-year debenture, registered	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Ohio & Mississippi 1st S'field Div. 7s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	11
Ohio Southern general 4s	14½	14½	14½	14½	1
Oregon Improvement con. 5s, 5th in. paid	62½	62½	61	62½	400
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	112⅞	112⅞	112	112⅞	65
Oregon Short Line 6s	125	125	124½	124½	44
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	100	100¾	99⅝	100	130
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	48	48⅝	47	47¾	175
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	69	69	68	69½	66
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	96½	97	96½	96¾	70

BONDS.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
People's Gas of Chicago 2d gtd. 6s	109	109	109	109	11
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77¼	77¾	75	77½	158
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	84⅞	86	84¼	84½	136
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, series B.	113	113	113	113	20
Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A.	113	113	113	113	5
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	141	141	141	141	½
Pitts., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Reading general 4s	86⅞	86⅞	86¼	86¼	387
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	85½	85½	84¾	84¾	47
Richmond & Danville consol. 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
Rock Island 5s, coupon	105⅞	105⅞	105¾	105¾	571
Rock Island 5s, registered	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	30
Rock Island debenture 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	25
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	73¼	75	73¼	75	16
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	93⅝	94⅞	93⅝	94⅜	338
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st extended 4½s.	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
St. Louis & I. M., Arkansas Branch, 5s	108	108	108	108	10
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	76½	77	76½	77	110
St. L. & S. F., Southwestern Div. 5s	95	95⅝	95	95½	60
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class A	116	116	116	116	5
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class B	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, Class C	115½	115¾	115½	115¾	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	105	105¼	105	105	53
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	22
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	76½	76⅞	75½	76⅞	78
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	30	30	30	30	5
St. Paul consol. 7s	141	142½	141	142½	30
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	141½	142½	141½	142½	28
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pacific & Western 5s	116½	116¾	116½	116½	20
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mo. River 5s	117	117	116	116	9
St. Paul Terminal 5s	115	115	115	115	2
St. Paul 7s, gold	141½	143	141½	143	18
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	121	121	121	121	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	24
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minn. Div. 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	1
St. Paul., Minn. & Man., Dakota Exten. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Central 5s	109	109	109	109	2
St. Paul, M. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s.	108	108	108	108	11
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	97	98½	97	98½	67
St. Paul, M. & Man., Montana Central 6s	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	62	62	61¼	61⅝	86
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	87	87½	87	87½	44
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	98	98	97¾	97¾	7
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	96¾	96¼	96¾	22
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	32
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	102¼	102½	102	102½	5
Southern Railway 5s	94¼	94½	94	94¼	160
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	12	12½	11½	12½	88
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	57	57½	57	57½	12
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98½	21
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	80½	86½	86	86	26
Texas & Pacific East Div. 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	5
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	101	102¾	101	101½	102
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	33½	33½	32½	33½	849
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	88	88	88	88	10
Union Elevated 1st 5s, tr. rects.	85⅝	87½	85½	86½	52
Union Pac. col. tr. 6s, notes 62½% paid	50½	50½	50½	50½	6
Union Pacific 1st 6s, 1896, ex mat. coupon	127⅛	127½	127⅛	127½	11
Union Pacific 1st 6s, ex. mat. coupon	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	1
Union Pacific, new 4s	95⅝	95⅞	94⅞	95⅝	3364
Union Pacific purchase money ctfs.	126	126	126	126	13
Union Pacific, Den. & G. 1st 5s, trust rects.	55	58¾	55	57¾	948
United States Leather Company 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Wabash 1st 5s	109⅝	110	109¼	109⅝	153
Wabash 2d 5s	80¼	82¾	80	82½	257
Wabash debenture, B	28	28	27½	27½	10
Wabash 1st 5s, Detroit & Chicago Ext	102	104½	102	104½	21
West Shore gtd. 4s	109⅞	110	109½	110	95
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	110	110	109⅛	109½	66½
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	54¼	55	53	54¼	305
Western New York & Penn. income	15¾	16	15½	15⅞	120
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108½	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	1
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	101½	101⅞	100	100⅛	65
Wisconsin Cen. 1st 5s, trust receipts	44	45¾	43	44	615
Total sales					$26,362,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128⅝	128¾	128⅝	128¾	60
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	128¾	128½	128¾	59
United States 5s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Total sales					$134,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	90	90	90	3
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	5
Total sales					$8,000
Grand total					$26,504,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	112⅞	Jan. 5	113⅝	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	113⅝	Jan. 4	114¾	Feb. 9
United States 4s, 1925, registered	128½	Jan. 11	127½	Jan. 20	128⅝	Feb. 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	128⅛	Feb. 3	128¾	Feb. 10
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	113½	Jan. 18	113½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	113½	Feb. 1	113⅛	Feb. 7
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22	104	Jan. 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101¾	Jan. 19	101¾	Jan. 19
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89½	Feb. 5	90	Feb. 10
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	69	Jan. 10	71¼	Feb. 9
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 13	5	Jan. 24

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales:	Date.			Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A	108¼	Nov. 20		North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107⅞	Oct. 9		North Car. 6s, 1919	125	Dec. 20
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26		Virginia deferred 6s	5	April 1
Alabama, Class C	99	Sept. 27		United States 2s, reg	98¼	Sept. 10

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25	350	Jan. 25
American Exchange	174	Jan. 31	170	Jan. 6	174	Jan. 31
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4	148½	Jan. 4
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9	92½	Feb. 9
Park	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28	263	Jan. 28
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21	105	Jan. 21
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Sales.	Date.			Sales.	Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19		Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27		Market & Fulton	230	Dec. 8
Central National	162	Nov. 23		Metropolis	475	April 21
Chatham	296	Nov. 19		New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2		New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19		North America	136	Nov. 4
Columbia	170	May 10		Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Commerce	209	Dec. 7		Republic	159	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26		Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30		State of New York	114	Dec. 3
Gallatin	310	Aug. 10		Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23				

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Feb. 11, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	86½	Feb 11	82	Jan 5	86½	Feb 11	85½	87
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 8	89¾	Jan 3	93¾	Feb 11	93½	93¾
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½	Feb 10	57¾	Jan 5	64	Feb 11	64½	64¾
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., '96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s, 1950	97¾	Feb 4	95	Jan 5	97¾	Feb 4	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	112½	Jan 20	118½	Feb 11	118½	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	103	Feb 9	89	Jan 12	103	Feb 9	100	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	93	Dec 14,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	95½	Feb 7	90	Jan 25	95½	Feb 7	96	..
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	....	..	....	102	May 1, 97	100	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
B. & O. S. W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	100	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	70	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., '95	35	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¾	July, '92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102¾	Nov., '93	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	No 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	108¼	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con. sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con. 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105½	Jan 27	107⅝	Feb 10	..	107½
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs. 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	83	Jan 5	87½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19,97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	83	Jan 6	86½	Feb 8	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	95¾	Feb 11	94	Jan 4	95½	Feb 11	95¼	96
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., '96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	105½	Feb 10	104⅛	Jan 18	105¼	Feb 10	105	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	126	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	121¾	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., '96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	107½	Jan 20	108½	Feb 9	108½	108¾
Do., con. 1st and col. trust g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	..	..
Minn & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	109¾	Jan 6	110½	Feb 11	110½	111
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	109½	Jan 29	108½	Jan 11	109½	Jan 29	110	111
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	91½	Dec 13,97	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	118½	Jan 18	117½	Feb 11	117½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	91	Jan 5	91½	Feb 11	91½	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	41½	Feb 9	42½	Feb 11	42	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	14	Jan 29	14	Feb 10	14	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Feb 10	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅞	Feb 2	104⅜	Jan 4	104⅞	Feb 11	104⅞	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113⅝	Dec 3, 97	113	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110	Mar 23,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114⅞	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	114⅞	Feb 10	114½	114⅞
Do., do., registered	114	Feb 7	110	Jan 6	114	Feb 7	113½	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900	103	Feb 10	100	Jan 3	103	Feb 10	103	104
Do., 5s, 1912	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	90	Jan 5	..	92
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	115	Jan 25	114	Feb 4	114	Feb 9	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	102	103
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Dec 10,97	102	103
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102½	Jne 10,97	102	103
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. deposit E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec 14,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 27,97	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	101⅝	Jan 12	101¼	Jan 3	101⅝	Jan 12	101½	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	102½	Feb 10	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¼	Jan 19	120	Jan 7	120	Feb 10	120	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	120¼	Jan 21	119¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	114	Jan 6	117	Feb 11	115½	115¾
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84	Feb 2	81⅞	Jan 3	83¾	Feb 11	83½	83⅞
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	103⅞	Jan 7	104¾	Feb 9	104¾	106
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	93⅞	Jan 24	93⅞	Jan 24	93	94
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	99	102
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	102	Jan 6	103⅝	Feb 10	103½	104
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	110⅛	Jan 3	111	Jan 7	..	109
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St.L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., '95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	109¾	Feb 1	109¾	Feb 5	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	115¼	Jan 8	116¼	Feb 9	116¼	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	104½	Feb 4	104¼	Feb 1	104½	Feb 4	104½	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	106	Jan 3	108½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	110½	Jan 18	111½	Feb 10	111¼	..
Do., Iowa Div. sink. fund 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	109	Jne 9, 97	109	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	102	Jan 7	103¼	Feb 4	103½	105
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	100	Feb 7	100	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	93¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., '96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	98½	Jan 4	99⅝	Feb 11	..	100
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	91	Jly 10, 97	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	122½	Jan 3	122½	Feb 9	122½	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Feb 10	116	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	Feb 11	107½	..
Do., do., registered	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	101	Jan 4	..	107
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	107	108
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 18,97	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1047	89	Feb 10	83	Jan 14	88¾	Feb 11	85	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	97	Jan 7	105	Feb 11	100	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	143	Feb 10	142½	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	137½	Jan 3	142½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	140½	Jan 28	140	Jan 13	140½	Jan 28	142½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	142½	Feb 10	138	Jan 4	142½	Feb 10	142½	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	142½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119¾	Jan 19	..	121
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111½	Sep 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st So. Min. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	118¼	Jan 8	121	Feb 8	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	130¾	132
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	119	Jan 5	120	Jan 31	120	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	115¾	Jan 6	116½	Feb 10	116¼	117
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	116	Feb 11	115⅛	116
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	110	Jan 17	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	117	Dec 28,97	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	114½	Jan 5	115⅛	Feb 11	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	114	Jan 11	115	Feb 7	115	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	113	Jan 29	113	Jan 29	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	104⅜	Jan 10	106½	Feb 9	105¾	106½
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 1	104⅜	Feb 1	104⅜	Feb 1	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	123	Feb 7	122½	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	144	Jan 25	144	Jan 25	142⅝	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116¼	Jan 19	116⅛	Jan 6	116¼	Feb 4	116⅝	..
Do., do., registered	116⅝	Feb 11	116	Jan 22	116⅝	Feb 11	116⅝	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	117½	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 7	117½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	111¼	Jan 5	111½	Feb 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	118½	Feb 9	118	119
Do., registered	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 18	118	Jan 22	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	110	Feb 7	110½	Feb 11	110	110½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	114	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	107	Feb 4	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	No 28, 96	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Jan 31	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 4, 97	109	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	109½	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136½	Jan 6	136½	Jan 15	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117	Feb 9	116½	Feb 8	116½	Feb 11	116½	117
Do., Michigan div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	131½	Au 30, 97	..	..
Do., Ashland div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	134	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	Jly 2, 97	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	134⅛	Dec 18,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	131¼	Jan 29	131¼	Jan 29	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅛	Jan 28	105¼	Jan 6	105¾	Feb 11	105¾	105⅞
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 28	105⅝	Jan 8	105¾	Feb 11	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	106¾	Jan 6	107⅞	Feb 10	107¾	108
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 4	94½	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70½	Feb 11	70½	70⅝
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	136¼	Jan 8	137¼	Feb 11	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	132	Jan 20	131¾	Jan 11	132	Jan 20	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 28	132	Jan 6	132¾	Jan 28	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121	Jan 11	121½	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87½	Feb 7	83½	Jan 4	85¾	Feb 11	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., '95	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 20,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mar 13,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan 31	111½	Feb 11	110	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	103½	Apr., '95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	78½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	78	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	93	Oct 14, 97	91	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 5	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 14	95½	Jan 13	97	Jan 29	96	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	95¾	Dec 13,97	..	..
Spring & Col. div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., '95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	88½	No 23, 97	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	100	..
Do., con 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., '94	100	102
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 13,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78⅛	Feb 2	73	Jan 28	77½	Feb 11	76	77⅛
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	20
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105⅝	Jan 25	105⅝	Jan 25	105⅝	Jan 25	105	105½
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	135	Jan 5	136	Jan 31	135	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	128	No 26, 97	126	..
Cin. & Spfd 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	110	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 11	102½	Jan 19	103½	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, '96	..	..
Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936	67¾	Feb 8	64½	Jan 5	67	Feb 9	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in. paid	21¼	Jan 7	19½	Jan 7	20½	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $45 paid	82	Feb 10	74	Jan 7	81¾	Feb 11	81¾	82
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	60½	Feb 10	54	Jan 11	60½	Feb 10	62½	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., '95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	128	Jan 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	125¼	Jan 8	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	141½	Jan 31	141½	Feb 11	141¼	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	141	Jan 31	141	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, '92	..	..
N. Y., Lack & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	138½	Jan 5	137⅝	Jan 20	138	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, '96	108	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	147½	Au 31, 97	147	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	148	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117½	Feb 11	117½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	144	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	No 18, 97	142	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89½	Jan 4	95	Feb 11	95	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110¼	Feb 1	110¼	Feb 1	110¼	Feb 4	109	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 8	92⅝	Feb 11	..	92⅝
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	97½	Jan 13	97	Jan 6	97½	Feb 7	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17¼	Feb 11	17	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	106¾	Feb 10	104	Jan 3	106¾	Feb 10	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	105⅛	Feb 8	105	Jan 17	105	Feb 8	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	116	Feb 2	114½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112⅝	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	106¼	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	146	Jan 12	147¾	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	137½	Dec 20,97	138	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10, 97	141	..
Jefferson R.R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	112	Jan 6	113	Feb 10	112½	113½
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., '96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	90⅝	Jan 24	92½	Feb 11	92½	92¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	70	Jan 24	74½	Feb 11	..	74½
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	116½	Jan 19	117	Feb 10	116	120
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	76	Dec 10,97	80½	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, '93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., '91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	..	....	..	....	90	Dec., '95	78	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	117	Feb 9	116½	118
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	89¼	Jan 7	94½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92¼	Feb 11	83	Jan 5	92¼	Feb 11	..	95
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	105	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, '96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jly 31, 97	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	70¼	Jan 3	74	Feb 11	73½	74
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	59	Feb 9	58½	59¼
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	91½	Feb 11	88¾	Jan 26	91½	Feb 11	..	91½
Georgia & Ala. Ry. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	103½	105
Ga., Car & North 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23, 97	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	49	Jan 27	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 97	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	..	....	..	....	101	Nov 4, 97	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Jan 29	102⅛	Jan 29	102⅛	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	..	....	..	....	103½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	101½	Jan 27	102¼	Feb 2	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	105	Jan 28	105	Jan 28	..	..
Do., col tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & Tex., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	......	102¼	103
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101¼	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123	Jan 19	123	Jan 19	123	Jan 19	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	103½	Jan 7	104	Feb 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121¾	Jan 12	122½	Feb 3	122	123½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	85	Jan 11	90	Feb 10	89¾	90½
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	60	Feb 7	..	59¾
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	101½	Feb 9	99	Jan 3	101	Feb 11	..	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81½	Feb 7	78¼	Jan 4	81½	Feb 11	81	..
Kings Co. El., Series A, 1st g. 5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	46	Feb 10	..	50
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	38	Jan 25	37	Jan 29	37	Jan 29	..	38
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	117¼	Feb 9	116	118
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 26	101	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	101	103½
Buffalo & Erie new B, 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106½	Feb 11	106½	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Jan 27	107¾	Jan 4	109⅝	Feb 4	109½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	109½	Feb 9	109½	Feb 10	109½	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120	Feb 4	119	Jan 6	120	Feb 4	119½	..
Do., do., registered	119½	Feb 7	119	Jan 6	119½	Feb 7	119½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	104¾	Jan 4	106¼	Feb 11	106	106½
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 13	105	Jan 13	105½	Jan 24	..	..
Kal., Alle. & G. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	..	......	120	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	110	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	120	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	103¾	Jan 27	102½	Jan 24	103¾	Feb 2	103¾	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	111	Jan 26	111	Jan 26	111	Jan 26	111	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	96¼	Oct 28, 97	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	91	Dec 17,97	92	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L. R. & M. tr. co. cts for 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	102¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Feb 2	119	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Jan 24	85¼	Jan 12	86⅝	Feb 7	88	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	89	Jan 18	90	Jan 31	90	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	May 25,97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, tr. r.	32	Jan 6	32	Jan 6	32	Jan 12	..	33
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	103⅛	Jan 31	102¼	Jan 7	103	Feb 11	102¾	103
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	..	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	120⅝	Jan 6	120⅝	Jan 6	120⅝	Jan 6	121½	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 9	115¼	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	120	Feb 10	..	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24, 97	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sink. f., (S. & N. Ala.,) g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104½	Feb 8	104	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85½	Jan 4	90¾	Feb 10	90½	91
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	103	Feb 4	103	Feb 4	103	109
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	103½	Jan 28	102⅜	Jan 14	103½	Jan 28	..	..
Do., & N. & [illegible] & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106⅛	Sep 10, 97	107	..
N., F. & S. [illegible] gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	90	Feb 3	95	Feb 10	93	..
South & No. [illegible] A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	96½	Jan 7	94	Feb 5	95	Feb 9	97	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	90½	Feb 11	87	Jan 28	90½	Feb 11	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	104	Jan 20,96	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98¾ Jan 13	95¼ Jan 3	97¾ Feb 11	..	98½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	118⅛ Jan 3	119¾ Feb 11	119¾	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	104¼ Jan 7	105 Feb 11	105	105¼
Metro. St. Ry. gen. cl. t. g. 5s, 1997	116¼ Jan 14	113½ Jan 3	114⅛ Feb 11	114	114¼
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½ Jan 14	121¼ Feb 9	121¼ Feb 9	120	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼ Jan 14	121½ Jan 3	123 Jan 28	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼ Jan 12	121¾ Jan 7	122⅛ Feb 11	..	123
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	66 Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	11⅛ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican International 1st g. 4s, 1942	..	..	69 Mar 10,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	71¼ Feb 11	70⅝ Feb 10	71¼ Feb 11	70	70¾
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	..	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	..	42⅝ No 12 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	..	13 Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	114½ Feb 9	115 Feb 11	114⅝	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106¼ Jan 10	106¼ Jan 10	106¼ Jan 26	106¼	107
Do., 6s, 1909	..	..	120 Dec 10,97	120	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 10	127 Jan 19	125	..
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	..	105½ Jne 4, 97	108	..
Do., registered	108 Jan 7	108 Jan 7	108 Jan 7	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	..	143 Jly 22, 97	142	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼ Feb 1	106¼ Jan 7	108 Feb 5	..	108½
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	..	127 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwestern ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	..	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	121¼ Au 31, 97	122½	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾ Feb 4	85⅝ Jan 4	90⅝ Feb 11	90¼	90⅝
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½ Jan 27	63 Jan 3	63¼ Feb 11	..	64
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83⅝ Jan 28	83⅝ Jan 28	83⅝ Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	85 Feb 10	81½ Jan 3	84½ Feb 11	84½	85½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	73 Jan 24	71 Jan 4	72 Feb 4	72	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	83 Feb 7	80 Jan 8	83½ Feb 11	83	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99¼ Feb 8	94 Jan 5	98½ Feb 9	99	99½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	98½ Feb 11	94 Jan 3	98½ Feb 11	98¼	100
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109 Jan 22	107¼ Jan 6	109 Jan 29	108	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½ Feb 8	65½ Jan 19	78⅛ Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72 Feb 4	65 Jan 19	71½ Feb 8	..	71
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106 Jan 31	104¼ Feb 2	104¼ Feb 2	103	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	107	109
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110⅛ Jan 7	107½ Feb 7	107½ Feb 7	107⅛	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	..	..	..	105	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108 Feb 8	106⅝ Jan 3	108 Feb 8	107	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld. grt. g. 5s,1931	94⅝ Feb 9	88 Jan 3	94⅝ Feb 11	..	94⅝
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	89 Jan 13	87 Jan 11	89 Jan 22	..	94
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123 Feb 7	121 Jan 5	123 Feb 7	122	123
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	..	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½ Feb 5	77 Jan 5	80 Feb 11	..	80⅝
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	84 April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼ Feb 3	131 Jan 28	131¼ Feb 3	130	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	..	105⅝ Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105 Feb 10	103 Jan 6	105 Feb 10	103	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	..	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	..	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼ Feb 8	116 Jan 11	117¼ Feb 8	117¼	..
Do., do., registered	117¼ Feb 8	116½ Jan 19	117¼ Feb 11	117¼	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	111¼ Jan 28	110½ Jan 11	111¼ Feb 11	111⅛	..
Do., do., registered	111⅝ Feb 8	110¼ Jan 5	111⅝ Feb 10	111⅝	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	..	109⅛ Sep 24, 97	111⅝	112
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105 Feb 9	103¾ Jan 19	105 Feb 9	105	..
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	105	..
Do., deb. certfs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105 Feb 8	103½ Jan 3	105 Feb 8	105	..
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	105 Feb 7	105	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110 Jan 2	109 Jan 4	110 Feb 11	110	110½
Do., registered	110 Feb 7	108½ Jan 5	109½ Feb 10	109¼	109⅝
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	..	108½ No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd.g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	..	86 No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	104 Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½ Feb 3	109½ Feb 3	109½ Feb 11	109½	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝ Jan 27	109⅝ Jan 27	109⅝ Jan 27	..	109⅝
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	103 May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s,1922	123 Jan 24	121¾ Jan 10	122½ Feb 5	122½	123⅛
R., W. & Og. Ter.R.1st gtd.5s,1918	..	..	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	..	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	..	107½ Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g.4s,1991	..	..	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g.5s, 1927	..	..	122½ Sep 24, 97	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	106⅝ Jan 3	107 Feb 11	106⅝	107¼
Do., do., registered	..	..	103 Nov 4, 97	..	..
N.Y.,N.H. & H.1st registered 4s,1903	..	..	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certfs., $1,000	150 Jan 24	145 Jan 6	149⅝ Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., small certfs., $100	146 Jan 6	145 Jan 6	146 Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	123 Jun 16,97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	119 Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	..	114 My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅛ Jan 6	107¼ Jan 25	107½ Feb 11	..	108
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼ Feb 11	97⅛ Jan 7	102¼ Feb 11	101⅝	..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝ Feb 11	103 Jan 6	108¼ Feb 11	..	109¼
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91 Feb 4	84¾ Jan 6	91 Feb 4	..	95
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98 Feb 7	87 Jan 6	97½ Feb 10	..	97
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½ Jan 28	110⅜ Feb 2	111½ Feb 4	..	111½
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅛ Feb 8	93¼ Jan 3	100⅛ Feb 11	100	100¾
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121 Jan 4	120 Jan 10	120½ Jan 26	120	121
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½ Feb 9	116 Jan 3	119⅝ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	116⅝ Jan 17	119 Feb 11	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	..	128 Dec 8, 97	128	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	..	126 Nov 3, 97	125	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	97⅝ Feb 11	95 Jan 3	97⅝ Feb 11	..	97⅝
Do., registered	97¼ Feb 7	95½ Jan 3	97¼ Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½ Jan 31	60⅝ Jan 4	63⅛ Feb 11	63	63¼
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107 Jan 19	104 Jan 5	107 Feb 10	107¼	109
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	..	108 Jne 26, 97	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½ Jan 17	124½ Feb 7	125½ Feb 9	125	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	..	120⅝ Dec 7, 97	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅝ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117 Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	101 Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½ Feb 8	83½ Jan 7	87½ Feb 8	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85 Feb 8	79 Jan 4	84 Feb 11	..	..
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	..	94 April, 96	93	..
Do., do., small	..	..	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼ Jan 26	102 Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	85 Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	83 Jan 18	80 Jan 13	83 Jan 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 20	10½ Jan 7	14½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾ Jan 20	14½ Jan 22	14½ Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82 Jan 3	78½ Feb 1	78½ Feb 1	77	79
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	108 Sep 21, 97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅝ Feb 8	103½ Jan 5	112¾ Feb 11	..	112¾
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62¼ Feb 5	52½ Jan 17	62⅛ Feb 11	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	..	120 Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	..	102 My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	100⅝ Feb 8	96½ Jan 3	100 Feb 11	99½	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69 Feb 7	58 Jan 5	68½ Feb 11	68	69
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49 Feb 1	39 Jan 4	47⅝ Feb 11	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115 Jan 26	112⅝ Jan 3	115 Jan 31	..	115
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97 Feb 7	93⅝ Jan 4	96¼ Feb 11	..	96⅝
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127⅛ Jan 29	124 Jan 3	124¼ Feb 11	124	125
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	..	101½ Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114 Jan 26	113 Jan 20	113½ Jan 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	112¼ Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113 Feb 8	111⅝ Jan 4	113 Feb 11	113	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113 Jan 21	112 Jan 11	113 Feb 10	113	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	..	111 Jne 17, 97	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	..	102 Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	..	..	111¼ July 2, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	109¾ Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼ Jan 25	140 Jan 10	140¼ Jan 25	140	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	140 Jan 4	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	..	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	..	110½ July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s,1900	..	..	110½ July 8, 97	108⅝	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	..	113½ April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	102 Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	100 No 25, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941	..	..	110 Jne 27 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s,1923	..	..	108 My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	..	114¼ Oct 22,97	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	99½ Jan 24	99½ Jan 24	99½ Jan 24	..	..
Do., Evans. div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	100 Dec 23,97	100	..
Do., do., en Trust Co Certfs	..	..	95¾ No 29, 97	..	..
Do., Trust Co. ctfs. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	..	14½ Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s,1921	..	..	112½ Mar 8, 97	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	..	85 No 24, 97	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	108½ April, 93	..	..
Pitts., Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	..	124 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	..	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	..	95¾ April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	108¾ Feb 11	106⅝ Jan 3	108¾ Feb 11	109	110
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	98 Jly 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86 Feb 9	77 Jan 7	84½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	..	33⅝ Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅞ Feb 8	83¼ Jan 24	86¼ Feb 11	86⅜	86½
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85¾ Feb 5	81½ Jan 3	84¾ Feb 11	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	93¾ Feb 2	92½ Feb 2	93¾ Feb 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	54 Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	75 Feb 9	70 Jan 5	75 Feb 9	75	..
St. L.,A.& T.H.1st & ter.g.5s,1914	..	..	105 Dec 28,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	..	115 Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	..	106 Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	90 No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	..	72½ Feb., 93	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116 Feb 11	116 Feb 11	116 Feb 11	115⅝	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115⅝ Feb 10	115 Jan 6	115⅝ Feb 10	115⅝	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115⅝ Feb 10	115 Jan 6	115⅝ Feb 10	115⅝	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	115⅝ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119⅝ Feb 5	116½ Jan 25	119⅝ Feb 11	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	105¼ Feb 8	103¼ Jan 8	105 Feb 9	104½	105⅛
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	96¾ Feb 2	93 Jan 7	96¾ Feb 2	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	105 Oct 4, 97	107	112
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77 Feb 7	74 Jan 7	77 Feb 11	75	77
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	95⅝ Feb 9	94 Jan 28	95½ Feb 10	95⅛	97⅛
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝ Feb 8	72 Jan 4	76⅝ Feb 11	76¼	77
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	30 Feb 3	27⅜ Jan 14	30 Feb 10	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	..	90 Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	..	114 Aug., 94	115	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	108 Jan 20	107¾ Jan 4	108 Jan 21	109	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾ Jan 28	122⅜ Jan 7	122¾ Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122 Jan 20	121¾ Jan 10	122 Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	128½ Jan 18	128 Jan 5	128 Jan 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	119¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108 Feb 4	106 Jan 4	108 Feb 11	107⅞	..
Do., do., do., registered	..	..	106¼ Mar 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	98½ Feb 11	94½ Jan 10	98½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	89½ Apr 23,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130 Feb 4	127 Jan 21	127¼ Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	115 Apr 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109 Feb 9	108 Jan 14	109 Feb 10	..	..
Eastern Minn. 1st div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	108½ Jan 14	..	..
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	..	111 No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	115 Apr 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	100½ Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	..	104½ Oct 18, 97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd	80 Jan 21	42 Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98 Feb 8	95 Jan 4	97¾ Feb 11	97¾	98¼
Southern Pacific Co.					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	104 Jan 28	100 Jan 17	103 Feb 1	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	94¾ Feb 9	92 Jan 4	94¾ Feb 9	94	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	102 Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝ Jan 22	109½ Jan 14	110⅛ Feb 8	110	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	..	108 Dec 28,97	106	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80 Jan 11	78¼ Jan 4	80 Feb 3	79	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	114 No 17, 97	120	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	..	129 Dec 18,97	129½	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	75 Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½ Jan 21	59⅝ Jan 5	61⅞ Feb 11	61½	61¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	..	111 Mar 1, 97	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	106¼ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98½ Jan 28	96½ Jan 3	98½ Feb 9	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	103¾ Jan 21	100¼ Jan 4	102½ Feb 11	102	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	110 Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	96¾ Feb 10	92½ Jan 6	96¾ Feb 10	96	..
Austin & Northw'n 1st gtd. g. 5s,1941	87¼ Jan 15	85½ Jan 5	87¼ Jan 15	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	107¾ Feb 9	105½ Jan 5	108 Feb 11	..	..
Southern R'way 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½ Feb 10	92 Jan 24	94¼ Feb 11	93¾	94¼
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100 Feb 3	96 Jan 19	100 Feb 11	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	..	119 Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107 Jan 31	106½ Jan 10	107 Feb 9	107	108
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Feb 10	115 Feb 10	115 Feb 10	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½ Feb 9	110¼ Jan 18	111 Feb 11	111	111½
Georgia Pac. Ry. 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	..	122½ Dec 27,97	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117 Jan 29	117 Jan 29	117 Feb 5	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123½ Feb 7	122 Jan 4	123½ Feb 7	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	..	101 No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	..	100 Nov 4, 97	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105 Jan 25	103½ Jan 17	105 Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	105¼ Jan 31	104⅛ Jan 24	105¼ Feb 2	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4s, 1924	..	..	84 Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½ Jan 11	112¾ Jan 3	115⅞ Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110⅝ Jan 12	110⅝ Jan 12	110⅝ Jan 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¼ Jan 12	106½ Feb 3	106½ Feb 3	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	..	103 Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110 Jan 28	109 Jan 18	109 Feb 10	110	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅜ Feb 8	97⅜ Jan 3	101½ Feb 11	..	102
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	34⅛ Jan 31	28 Jan 4	33½ Feb 11	..	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	123½ Jan 19	122 Jan 5	123½ Feb 3	123½	124
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104 Feb 7	102¼ Jan 3	104 Feb 7	104	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½ Jan 7	102½ Jan 3	103½ Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	81 Feb 9	79 Jan 4	81 Feb 11	81¼	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 7	72½ Jan 12	73	75
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90 Jan 10	86 Jan 27	88 Feb 10	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104 Jan 7	103½ Jan 27	103½ Feb 4	..	103⅝
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½ Feb 10	116½ Jan 7	127½ Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps.	125⅝ Jan 31	113½ Jan 4	125⅝ Jan 31	125½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898, T.C. cts., ex mat.cps.	124 Jan 29	115 Jan 5	124 Jan 29	126½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899, T. C. cts.,ex mat.cps	129¼ Feb 9	116½ Jan 5	129¼ Feb 9	127½	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100 Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	83 Au 31,97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	..	..	45 Dec 17,97	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126⅝ Feb 2	111⅞ Jan 3	126 Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	..	101½ Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c. t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr. pd.	50½ Feb 7	43 Jan 3	50½ Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts., ext. s. f. g. 8s, 1899	134½ Feb 5	113¾ Jan 4	134½ Feb 5	133	..
Union Pacific Ry 4s	95⅝ Feb 8	94⅞ Feb 9	95⅝ Feb 11	..	..
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	..	115¼ Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½ Feb 9	118 Jan 21	122½ Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	..	114 Sep 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125 Feb 11	112 Jan 12	125 Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	120 Jan 24	120 Jan 24	120 Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp	128¼ Feb 10	117 Jan 19	128¼ Feb 10	..	..
Do., T. C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115 Feb 11	84½ Jan 4	115 Feb 11	113½	114
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	..	93 Jan., 90	65	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38 Feb 11	34½ Jan 26	38 Feb 11	35	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	33 Jan 10	33 Jan 10	33 Jan 10	37	40
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	58¾ Feb 8	48½ Jan 6	57¾ Feb 11	57	57⅝
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110 Feb 11	107⅞ Jan 3	109⅝ Feb 11	109¾	110
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82⅝ Feb 11	80 Feb 1	82½ Feb 11	82¼	83
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅝ Jan 12	27 Jan 25	27½ Feb 9	28	30
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½ Feb 11	99 Jan 4	104½ Feb 11	..	105
St. L., K. C. & N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110 Jan 5	110 Jan 5	110 Jan 5	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½ Jan 21	106 Jan 8	108½ Feb 11	108⅛	108⅝
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55 Feb 7	48 Jan 8	54¼ Feb 11	53½	54½
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16 Feb 7	10 Jan 7	15⅝ Feb 11	15⅝	16
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	..	99 Dec 28,97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	..	107¼ Oct 21, 97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101 Feb 8	100½ Jan 11	101 Feb 8	101	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	101 Jan 17	100¾ Jan 31	100¾ Jan 31	101	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	77 Nov 1, 97	83	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	..	..	70 Feb 3, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	..	62¼ July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	34 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½ Jan 18	33½ Jan 3	44 Feb 11	43⅞	44½
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½ Jan 17	5 Jan 14	6½ Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109 Jan 10	106 Feb 4	106½ Feb 10	106	106⅛
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	75 Jan 25	74 Jan 10	75 Jan 25	76	77
Boston Un. Gas, tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91 Jan 7	90¼ Jan 26	90¼ Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½ Feb 4	112¼ Jan 3	114¼ Feb 10	114	114½
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½ Jan 28	98⅛ Feb 3	99 Feb 8	98	99
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g.5s,1937	106¼ Jan 24	105⅛ Jan 17	106 Feb 11	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	105 Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	100⅛ Jan 25	95 Jan 6	100 Feb 8	99	100
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd.g.5s,1909	..	..	59 May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84 Jan 12	81 Jan 3	81 Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104 Jan 13	100 Jan 10	104 Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	..	75 April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½ Feb 3	104 Jan 6	105½ Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	105⅝ No 30, 97	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd g. 5s,1936	105½ Feb 10	103 Jan 4	105½ Feb 10	104	105
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103 Feb 2	96 Jan 10	101 Feb 11	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910	112½ Jan 24	112 Jan 19	112½ Jan 24	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117 Jan 7	115½ Jan 6	117 Jan 25	116	118⅛
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	..	113½ Jun 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g.6s,1905	..	..	107 Dec 24,97	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½ Feb 9	100¼ Jan 3	101¼ Feb 9	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g. 6s,1919	..	..	95⅛ Jan 19,97	..	..
Hendsn. Bridge Co. 1st sk.fd.g.6s,1931	..	..	111 Au 23, 97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	..	97 Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	..	70 Apr 23,97	..	..
Jeffsn. & Clearfd.Coal & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	..	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	..	80 May 4, 97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	105¼ Jan 31	103 Jan 4	104¼ Feb 9	103¼	104
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	..	102 Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen. g.4s,1940	..	..	55 July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	..	85 Jun 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	..	..	112 Dec 29,97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1920	106¾ Feb 1	105 Jan 11	106 Feb 2	..	..
N.Y. & N. J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	..	108 Jne 4, 97	..	..
N.Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	92¼ May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	..	107 Mar., 89	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	..	111 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109 Feb 4	105 Jan 17	109 Feb 11	109	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120 Jan 19	116½ Jan 5	119½ Jan 22	..	119
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	100¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	..	117 Dec., 95	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	..	101 Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw.Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61¾ Jan 12	57 Jan 3	57½ Feb 11	..	..
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	13½ Jan 8	11½ Feb 10	12½ Feb 11	12	12¾
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	85 Feb 1	85 Feb 2	85 Feb 2	85	..
Do., Birmingham Div. 1st cn. 6s,1917	87 Jan 31	84 Jan 4	86 Feb 11	..	..
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1922	..	..	81 Nov 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	88 Jan 26	88 Jan 26	88 Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	115½ Feb 11	114¾ Jan 7	115½ Feb 11	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	..	..	105⅝ July 7, 97	106	..
Do., do., registered	105½ Jan 14	105½ Jan 14	105½ Jan 14	106	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	..	100 Sep 30, 97	108	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111 Jan 14	109 Jan 5	110¾ Jan 29	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	..	..	103 Sep 28,97	..	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Feb. 14.

Metropolitan Museum of Art—Annual meeting.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

American District Telegraph Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.
Buffalo, Rochester, and Pitsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
H. O. Company—Books close.
International Mortgage Bank (Mexico)—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Laclede Gas Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Lead Company. Dividend payable on preferred.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago. Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company. Dividend payable on common stock.
Quincy Mining. Dividend payable.
Rio Grande Western Railroad. Extra dividend payable on preferred.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company. Books close.
Sunday Creek Coal. Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad. Books close for annual meeting.
West Chicago Street Railway. Dividend payable.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. Books open.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad. Special meeting.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. Books open.
Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. Election.
Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland. Annual meeting.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company. Books open.
Laclede Gas Company. Books open.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Books open.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. Books open.
Procter and Gamble Company. Books open.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. Books open.
Sunday Creek Coal Company. Books open.
West Chicago Street Railway. Books open.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

Consolidated Coal Company, Maryland. Books open.
National Lead Company. Annual meeting.
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Southern Railway. Special meeting.

Saturday, Feb. 19.

Glucose Sugar Refining Company. Books close.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Feb. 11, total transactions included 2,026,555 shares of stock, $26,362,550 bonds, with $134,000 Government and $8,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Feb. 13, '97.	Feb. 11, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	695,028	2,026,555	*1,331,527
Banks	344	40	†304
Mining	700	......	†700

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$8,299,150	$26,362,500	*$18,063,350
State	......	8,000	†8,000
Government	861,500	134,000	†727,500

*Increase. †Decrease.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	2½	Lake Erie & West.	1¼
Ann Arbor	2	Long Island	5¼
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Met. Street	20
Buff., R. & P.	2	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1¼	Norfolk & West. pf.	2¼
Chi. & Northw. pf.	3½	O. R. R. & N. pf.	1½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	1⅜	Pullman Car	10½
C., H. V. & T.	1	St. J. & G. I.	1½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	5	St J. & G. I. 1st f.	1⅜
Consol. Ice	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Consol. Ice pf.	2	St. P. & Omaha	2⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. P., M. & M.	1¼
Detroit Gas	1½	Third Avenue	9
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber	2
Flint & P. M.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Hawaiian Sugar	1⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅜	Ill. Central	1
Brook. Union Gas	1¼	Minn. Iron	1
Chi. Gt. West	1	Mo. Pacific	1½
C., R. I. & P.	1¼	Mo. K. & T. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. & T. pf.	3½	Nat. Lead	1⅜
Clev., L. & W.	1¼	N. J. Central	1⅞
Col. F. & I.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	Reading	1½
Del & Hudson	1¼	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Del., L. & W.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	1¼
General Electric	1½	Union Pac. pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	3		

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	2	Kent. Cent. 4s	2¾
A., T. & S. F. adj.	2½	L. & N. 4s	2¾
B. & O. 1st, Parks Branch	4½	L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 1st	5
B. & O. 5s, 1925	10½	L. & N., So. & N. Ala. 5s	1
B. & O. 5s, 1925, t. r.	1½	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	2	N., C. & St. L. con.	¼
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	1	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen.	1	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s	7⅝
Chi. & Ind. Coal 1st	2	Nor. Pac. 1st 6s, r.	1
C., I. & L. ref. 5s	3¾	Norf. & West. con.	1½
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	4	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	2
C., M. & St. P. con.	2¼	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1⅜
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon. ext. 4s	1½
Col. C. & I. 1st	1	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.	1
C., H. V. & T. 5s, $45 pd.	2¾	Union El. 1st t. r.	1¼
C., H. V. & Tol. 6s	5⅝	U. P. 6s, '96, ex m c.	2
Consumers' Gas (Chi.) 1st	1½	U. P. 6s, notes, 62½ per cent. pd.	2¾
Erie gen. lien	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st	2¾
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	Wabash 2d	2¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	Wab. 1st, Det. & Chi.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	6		
K. C., 6s, '96 ex m c.	1¼		
K. P.	3¼		
K. C. Pitts. & G. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	1¼
Long Island con. 4s	1⅜	St. P., M. & M., Mon. Cent. 6s	2⅜
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¾		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	107
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	104	108
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	85	90
Bridgeport Traction 1st 5s	105	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	31	33
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	105	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	208	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	105	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	89
Brooklyn City Railroad	209	211
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115½	117
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	190
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El., t r., 1st ass't p'd.	8½	9½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	107	110
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	80½	81½
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	257	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	121	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	102	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77½	79
Cleveland City Railway	60	..
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	65	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	..
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	100½	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	43	45
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	95
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	90	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	46½	47
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115½	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue	325	350
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	108
42d & Grand Street	325	356
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	68	72
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	2⅝	3½
Kings County Traction	48	50
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	53½	54
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	102	104
New Orleans Traction com.	2⅝	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	10	13
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	15	18
North Shore Traction pf.	78	80
Ninth Avenue	180	200
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	106½	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	81	..
Rochester Ry.	19	21
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	158	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	..
Scranton Traction	9	12
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	205
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	185	187
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	104	108
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	15	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
West Chicago Street	100½	101
West End, Boston	84½	84¾
West End (Boston) pf.	104½	105
Worcester Traction common	17	19
Worcester Traction	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	95	97
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	76
Union Ferry	65	66
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	185	..
Atlantic	135	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	188	..
Brooklyn	400	415
Central	1375	..
Colonial	106	..
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	850	..
Fifth Avenue	350	400
Franklin	230	..
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	465	..
Hamilton	236	243
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	107	114
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	152½	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	435	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	157	..
National Surety	200	208
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1,200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	185	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	300
Union	1,040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1,175	..
Washington	230	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	110	114
Commonwealth	106	110
Continental	420	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	100	104
Farragut	95	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	200
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	148	150
Home	205	215
Kings County	175	180

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	175	180
North River	125	..
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	120	150
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Rutgers	127	130
Stuyvesant	80	85
United States	115	125
Westchester	420	..
Williamsburg City	375	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	..
American Exchange	171	173
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	300	320
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	168	..
Chatham	290	..
Citizens'	120	130
City	700	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	110	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	205	208
Continental	127½	..
Corn Exchange	285	295
East River	136	145
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2900	3300
First National of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	185	190
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	750	..
German-American	115	120
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	250	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	380	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	150	..
Hudson River	155	..
Importers & Traders'	..	525
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	185
Liberty	130	..
Lincoln	775	..
Manhattan	230	..
Market & Fulton	225	240
Mechanics'	185	190
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	168	175
Merchants' Exchange	118	..
Merchants'	146	150
Metropolis	440	..
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	285	..
New Amsterdam	235	..
New York	240	242
New York County	700	..
New York National Exchange	80	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	94
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	190
Park	262	266
People's	205	..
Phenix	90	97
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	116	120
Republic	155	165
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	174	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	105	115
Shoe & Leather	98	102
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	..	112
Third National	10	30
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Electric Light and Manufacturing.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny County Light Co.	103	..
Brush Electric Co.	..	40
Bridgeport (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	35	38
Eddy Electric Mfg. Co.	..	19
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., St. Louis	3½	4½
Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Brooklyn	106	110
Edison Ore Milling Co.	12	15
Edison Storage Co.	27½	29
East End Electric Light	..	10
Fort Wayne Electric Co.	½	1½
Ft. Wayne E. Co., T. S., Series A.	2	3¼
General Electric Co. pf.	81	85
Hartford (Conn.) Elec. Light Co.	110	..
Hartford (Conn.) L. & P. Co.	4½	..
New Haven (Conn.) Elec. L. Co.	145	..
Narragansett (Prov., R.I.) E. Co.	82	85
Rhode Island Elec. Protec. Co.	115	120
Toronto (Can.) Elec. Light Co.	131	131¾
Thomson-Houston Welding Co.	5	..
United Elec. Light & P. Co. pf.	2	..
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co.	..	28
Westinghouse El. & Mfg. Co. pf.	..	54
Woonsocket (R. I.) Electric Co.	90	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	99	102
American Bank Note Co.	41½	43
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	7	14
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	54	64
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	45
Am. Type Founders, new stock	39	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	100	..
American Graphophone	15½	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15½	16
Anderson Tobacco	20	30
Automatic Vending	40	70
Barney & Smith Car com.	15	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	60	73
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Bliss, E. W., common	75	..
Bliss, E. W., pf.	..	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	67½	..
Cen. & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	57	67
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	106	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	365	380
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	93	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	93	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	27½	32½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	50	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	57	64
Diamond Match Co.	143	143½
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅜
Empire & Bay State Tel.	65	75
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	42	45
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	42	43
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	95½	97
Gorham Mfg. Co. com.	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	112	115
Great Falls Ice	103	..
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	89	91½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	108	110
Hudson River Telephone	70	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	16½	17½
Lorillard pf	114½	116½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	23¾	24
Malt Trust pf.	73½	74½
Mechanical Rubber com.	8	12
Mechanical Rubber pf.	20	30
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	146
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	55	58
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	90	91
Mosler Safe Co.	..	106
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	45	55
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	48	53
N. Y. Biscuit	26¼	26½
N. Y. Biscuit pf.	83½	83¾
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	99	..
New York Air Brake	25	27
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	151
Nicaragua Construction	6	10
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Pennsylvania Coal	356	380
Penn. Salt Mfg.	102	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	33	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pref.	62	69
Procter & Gamble	212	215
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pref.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	92	96
Simmons Hardware com.	107	112
Simmons Hardware pref.	105	109
Singer Mfg. Co.	330	360
Standard Oil	439	440
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	94	97
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116½	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1sts	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pref.	48	51
Trow Directory pref.	38	42
Union Switch & Signal	37½	38½
Union Switch & Signal pref.	60	..
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pref.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pref.	77	81
U. S. Glass com.	31	32
U. S. Glass pf.	70	..
Wagner Palace Car	170	172
Westinghouse Air Brake	225	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pref.	87	90

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	54¾	55
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	..
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Boston United 1st	89½	90
Boston United 2d	72	75
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1sts, w. i.	96½	97
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	32¾	33½
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	104	105½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	104½	107½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	112	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	108½	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117	119½
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	88	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st m. 5s	101	103
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	17	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	80
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	97½	..
Equitable	220	228
Equitable 1st 6s	102½	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	82	84
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	87	89
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st m. 6s	71	74
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	84	86
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99½	100½
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	325	350
New Amsterdam	31¾	32¾
New Amsterdam pf.	69½	71½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103¾	104¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	108½
Ohio & Indiana stock	57	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	41	44
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	145	148
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	160	167
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	20	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	83	84
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	103	103⅝
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	105

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$9,204,217
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	10,771,850
From Jan. 1, 1898	51,677,683
From Jan. 1, 1897	55,991,256

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$9,509,970
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	6,847,861
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,916,704
From Jan. 1, 1897	40,036,296

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$711,974
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	31,143
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,827,014
From Jan. 1, 1897	275,999

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$587,235
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	8,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,332,275
From Jan. 1, 1897	259,831

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$124,739
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	23,143
From Jan. 1, 1898	494,739
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,168

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$18,957
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	29,509
From Jan. 1, 1898	370,226
From Jan. 1, 1897	295,568

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$671,605
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	732,260
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,625,290
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,795,934

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$652,648
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	702,751
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,055,064
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,500,366

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$730,931
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	60,643
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,197,240
From Jan. 1, 1897	582,538

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$1,258,840
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	740,260
From Jan. 1, 1898	8,939,565
From Jan. 1, 1897	5,055,765

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Feb. 11, 1898	$527,909
Week ended Feb. 12, 1897	679,617
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,742,325
From Jan. 1, 1897	4,473,227

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	$725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,113
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	798,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,030
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,108
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16	42,786,840

*Five days.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

The following table gives the range of prices for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Feb. 11. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
182	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note Co.	....	Dec. 1, 1897	1	..	....	..	....	43	Sept. 2, 1897
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1897	4	..	....	..	....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	25	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mch. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
106	108	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	..	....	..	....	*106	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	..	....	..	....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
63	66¾	Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Aug. 16, 1897	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & N.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10	*72	Jan. 10, 1898
70	77	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 1, 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	170½	Oct. 2, 1897
23¼	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf. B.	7,444,190	....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*23	Jan. 19	24½	Jan. 26, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	....	..	..	....	..	....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
169½	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Dec. 1, 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
½	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¾	Jan. 10	⅞	Jan. 28, 1898
2	2½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
70	78	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	....	..	....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
185	..	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	*162½	May 28, 1897
42	..	Consolidated Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	37½	May 20, 1897
13½	14	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	13	Feb. 3, 1898
80	100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	....	..	..	....	..	....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
6½	7	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	....	..	....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Aug. 16, 1897	1	..	....	..	....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
24	26	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	23	Jan. 7	24	Jan. 7, 1898
42	45	Evansville & T. H. pf.	1,284,000	April 15, 1897	1	41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	40½	Jan. 28, 1898
40	42	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	40	Jan. 18	43	Jan. 28, 1898
14	16	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	....	..	....	75	Mch. 22, 1897
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	..	....	..	....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
93	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2, 1898
6	7½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	....	..	*6¾	Jan. 12	6	Feb. 2	6½	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Mch. 9, 1897
18	20	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*16¼	Feb. 1	18	Feb. 2, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
47	53	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	*5	Feb. 2	*5	Feb. 2	*5	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	Mexican Central	47,909,100	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	6	Jan. 8	6¼	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
7	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5	7	Jan. 5, 1897
17	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
20	40	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
..	..	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	23	Jan. 6	26	Feb. 3, 1898
74	76	N. Y., Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 2, 1896	5	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	76	Jan. 31, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	....	..	....	117½	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	121¾	Jan. 25	121	Jan. 4	121¾	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	..	....	..	....	*8	Dec. 28, 1897
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1893	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
350	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	*330	Dec. 20, 1897
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
6	8	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
2	3	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	....	..	....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
87	88	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Sept. 1, 1897	2½	87	Feb. 3	*81½	Jan. 20	87	Feb. 3, 1898
148	155	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Aug. 20, 1897	3½	151½	Jan. 22	*148	Jan. 5	151½	Jan. 22, 1898
56½	57⅝	Silver bullion certificates	....	....	..	57¾	Jan. 13	57¾	Jan. 13	57¾	Jan. 13, 1898
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec. 3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct., 1897	2½	..	....	..	....	*95	Dec. 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	....	..	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	19¼	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	..	19¼	Jan. 31	16½	Jan. 12	19¼	Jan. 31, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	*64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*215½	Mch. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	168	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
8	9	Western Union Beef	97,370,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	*8	Feb. 2, 1898
4	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of February, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$152,592,245.53		
Gold bullion	49,709,227.39		
		$202,301,472.92	
Outstanding gold certificates	$38,062,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,593,680.00		
		36,468,469.00	
			*$165,833,003.92
Standard silver dollars	$393,594,134.00		
Silver bullion	886,339.79		
		$394,480,473.79	
Outstanding silver certificates	$387,410,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	12,947,605.00		
		374,462,899.00	
			20,017,574.79
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,105,477.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	100,047,803.25		
		$105,153,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		105,153,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$78,308,573.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$53,815,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,320,000.00		
		50,495,000.00	
			27,813,573.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$4,798,968.00		
National bank notes	4,962,585.73		
Fractional silver coin	11,822,329.56		
Fractional currency	162.51		
Minor coin	1,205,119.81		
Deposits in National banks	36,665,160.72		
Bonds and interest paid	2,981,379.14		
		$62,435,705.47	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,480,446.05		
Outstanding checks and drafts	13,529,067.45		
Disbursing officers' balances	31,378,936.23		
Post Office Department account	3,484,152.68		
Miscellaneous items	2,349,115.40		
		$58,221,717.81	
			4,213,987.66
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$217,878,139.62

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$644,832.98	$7,112,392.01	$84,123,425.01
Internal revenue	656,623.20	5,242,908.52	104,058,679.40
Miscellaneous	127,365.43	955,893.73	71,114,692.28
Total receipts	$1,428,821.61	$13,311,194.26	$259,296,796.69
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	340,000.00	10,448,000.00	74,399,448.05
War	160,000.00	1,740,000.00	41,696,562.34
Navy	225,000.00	1,115,000.00	21,309,768.68
Indians	35,000.00	440,000.00	6,426,166.23
Pensions	500,000.00	7,085,000.00	95,955,073.52
Interest	400,000.00	1,800,000.00	27,039,556.31
Total expenditures	$1,670,000.00	$22,638,000.00	$267,526,570.13
Excess of expenditures over receipts	241,178.39	9,326,805.74	8,229,773.44
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	138,480.00	1,369,510.00	19,662,090.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	50,770.00	1,122,682.00	9,966,760.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$512,777,494.00	$91,356,147.00	$604,133,641.00
This fiscal year	18,270,466.00	1,460,346.00	19,730,812.00
This month	476,997.00	45,910.00	522,907.00
This day	40,704.00	4,750.00	45,454.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine (semi-annual)	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 15	Feb. 21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Chicago & Alton (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	....
Chicago & Alton pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 21	Feb. 5	Feb. 16
Cleveland & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 21
Lake Erie & Western pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
Mobile & Ohio	1	Feb. 28	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
New York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 5	Feb 21
Norfolk & Western pf.	1	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Feb. 24
Northern Pacific pf.	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 10	Feb. 21
Piedmont & Cumberland	2	Mar. 15	....	....
Rio G. & Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Dec. 31	....
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. Paul & Duluth pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Feb. 7	Mar. 1
Wynesburg & Washington	2½	Mar. 15	....	....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
West Chicago (quarterly)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	Feb. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
International Mortgage, Mexico	3	Feb. 15	....	....
Manhattan (semi-annual)	4	Feb. 10	Feb. 1	Feb. 10

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Bond & Mort. Guarantee (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 15

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Adams Express (quarter)	2	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 2
Am Dist. Tel., Phila., (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	....	....
Boston & Montana Mining (quarter)	$3	Feb. 19	Jan. 20	Feb. 9
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Mar. 12	Mar. 4	Mar, 13
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 5	....
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 19	Mar. 2
H. O. Company	2	Feb. 21	Feb. 15	Feb. 23
Jeff. & C. C. & I. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Feb. 15	Feb. 10	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
Laclede Gas Light pf.	3	Feb. 15	Jan. 28	Feb. 16
National Lead common	1	Feb. 15	Jan. 22	Feb. 7
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
N. Y. & Hon. Ros. Mining	10c.	Mar. 5	Feb. 23	Mar. 6
People's G. L. & C. of Chi. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 15	Feb. 26
Procter & Gamble (semi-annual)	6	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3	Feb. 15	Jan. 21	Jan. 26
Standard Oil	3	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	7	Mar. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 16
Sunday Creek Coal pf. (annual)	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 29	Feb. 16
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
Welsbach Commercial pf. (quarter)	2	Mar. 10	Feb. 28	Mar. 11

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Encaustic Tiling Co.	......	....	Mar. 9	Annual
Chi., Rock Island & Pac. Railroad	Feb. 1	Feb. 16	Feb. 15	Special
Commercial Cable	Feb. 24	Mar. 8	Mar. 7	Annual
Commercial Mutual Insurance	......	....	Feb. 16	Election
Consolidated Coal, Maryland	Feb. 5	Feb. 17	Feb. 16	Annual
Delaware, Lack. & Western	Feb. 7	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Forth Worth & Denver City	Jan. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 2	Annual
Greater New York Hosiery Co.	......	....	Mar 2	General
International Bank, Mexico	......	....	Mar. 8	General
Metropolitan Museum of Art	......	....	Feb. 14	Annual
Metropolitan Street Railway	......	....	Mar. 4	Special
Mo. Pa., & St. L. & Iron Mt.	Feb. 3	Mar. 10	Mar. 8	Annual
National Lead Company	Jan. 22	Feb. 7	Feb. 17	Annual
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Feb. 21	Annual
Norfolk & Southern	Feb. 1	Mar. 4	Mar. 3	Annual
Pennsylvania Knitting Mills	......	....	Mar. 2	General
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	......	....	April 14	Special
Southern Railway	......	....	Feb. 18	Special
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad	Feb. 15	Mar. 9	Mar. 8	Annual
Western Union Beef	Jan. 31	Mar. 2	Feb. 28	Special
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Mach. Co.	Feb. 17	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual
Willson Aluminium Co.	Jan. 14	Feb. 24	Feb. 23	Annual

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FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P.C. Res've to Dep'ts.
$2,000,000	$1,900,600	N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As.	$14,280,000	$2,870,000	$2,210,000	$15,770,000	32.2
2,050,000	2,108,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	15,780,000	2,501,000	1,255,000	16,467,000	22.8
2,000,000	1,080,900	Merchants' National	12,149,100	2,889,300	2,720,300	15,912,000	35.1
2,000,000	2,057,600	Mechanics' National	9,868,000	1,466,000	1,416,000	9,448,000	30.4
1,500,000	2,597,300	Bank of America	20,775,100	3,247,900	3,098,600	23,945,800	26.5
1,000,000	246,600	Phenix National	4,085,000	829,000	650,000	3,891,000	38.1
1,000,000	3,745,800	National City	71,505,100	18,199,400	8,711,100	98,414,000	27.3
750,000	120,900	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,249,500	346,300	880,500	3,684,800	33.7
300,000	7,454,700	Chemical National	24,057,500	5,420,700	4,041,600	26,850,000	35.9
600,000	180,900	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	4,879,500	901,800	906,300	5,980,900	30.3
1,000,000	1,652,900	Gallatin National	6,904,800	949,700	1,722,400	6,891,000	39.9
300,000	169,300	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	1,003,900	314,900	357,400	1,627,900	42.0
400,000	328,500	Mech. & Traders'	2,080,000	330,000	295,000	2,330,000	26.4
200,000	162,400	Greenwich	904,700	112,800	499,400	1,178,600	52.0
600,000	499,800	Leather Mfrs' Nat.	3,271,600	300,100	675,700	3,129,500	31.1
300,000	90,500	Seventh National	1,801,400	222,700	276,900	2,317,400	25.8
1,200,000	495,700	State of New York	3,806,100	227,100	396,100	2,976,000	21.0
5,000,000	2,480,800	American Ex. Nat.	25,774,000	1,915,000	6,194,000	22,858,000	35.4
5,000,000	2,559,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'erce	25,532,000	2,385,300	3,535,000	21,688,700	27.2
1,000,000	1,654,200	Nat. Broadway	6,427,900	1,097,300	298,900	5,910,100	23.6
1,000,000	1,030,000	Mercantile National	9,776,600	1,009,400	2,292,300	11,309,400	29.4
422,700	465,400	Pacific	2,308,500	373,700	677,600	2,901,300	36.2
1,500,000	858,200	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,497,600	3,635,800	1,969,400	20,638,900	27.2
450,000	988,000	Chatham National	6,278,000	731,100	1,036,800	6,507,100	27.1
200,000	250,800	People's	1,736,800	181,700	582,800	2,390,700	31.1
700,000	554,400	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	11,814,900	1,799,500	2,480,200	14,760,000	28.6
1,000,000	2,196,000	Hanover National	26,409,100	5,624,900	5,791,300	35,530,000	32.1
500,000	859,000	Irving National	3,108,000	816,700	556,700	3,205,000	27.2
600,000	407,000	National Citizens'	2,528,400	406,800	328,600	2,797,700	26.5
500,000	284,300	Nassau	2,407,600	168,100	502,100	2,954,600	22.6
900,000	1,021,100	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	5,426,400	709,300	741,600	5,594,400	25.9
1,000,000	159,500	Nat. Shoe & Leath.	4,119,400	581,300	746,700	4,841,500	27.4
1,000,000	1,314,000	Corn Exchange	9,426,800	1,596,000	1,488,000	11,056,600	27.9
1,000,000	304,100	Continental National	5,773,800	979,000	706,400	6,951,500	25.1
300,000	406,300	Oriental	1,793,000	179,600	286,000	1,732,000	26.9
1,500,000	5,715,100	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	24,889,000	4,700,000	2,297,000	25,970,000	26.9
2,000,000	3,265,700	National Park	39,638,000	9,870,000	6,638,700	51,972,000	31.7
250,000	145,400	East River Nat.	1,828,000	175,200	219,000	1,306,700	30.3
3,200,000	2,056,700	Fourth National	23,812,700	4,762,200	3,126,400	26,923,900	29.3
1,000,000	519,100	Central National	9,859,000	2,130,000	2,485,000	13,281,000	34.7
300,000	689,900	Second National	5,462,000	957,000	1,018,000	6,667,000	29.6
750,000	282,400	Ninth National	3,563,200	580,000	501,600	4,009,000	26.4
500,000	7,012,900	First National	28,952,300	4,281,800	4,348,000	30,131,300	25.6
300,000	63,400	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,361,500	189,700	144,200	1,255,300	26.6
250,000	618,800	Bowery	3,110,000	423,000	673,000	3,741,000	29.2
200,000	434,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	3,028,600	685,400	342,800	3,860,800	26.6
750,000	285,700	German-American	2,855,700	272,200	559,700	2,900,400	28.6
1,000,000	1,087,800	Chase National	25,485,900	6,343,000	2,978,600	32,500,800	28.8
100,000	1,118,800	Fifth Avenue	8,342,900	1,663,200	1,055,800	9,908,900	27.3
200,000	570,700	German Exchange	2,445,300	163,200	634,600	3,146,300	25.3
200,000	711,400	Germania	3,502,600	562,100	742,100	4,698,600	27.7
300,000	646,100	Lincoln National	6,116,800	1,008,800	1,006,500	6,961,500	28.8
200,000	810,300	Garfield National	5,212,100	891,300	846,600	6,442,600	26.9
200,000	312,100	Fifth National	1,837,900	385,800	292,000	2,279,300	29.8
300,000	816,800	B'k of the Metropolis	4,780,700	1,041,800	1,679,000	6,893,900	39.4
200,000	341,100	West Side	2,345,000	246,000	473,000	2,592,000	27.7
500,000	324,800	Seaboard National	9,822,000	1,611,000	1,584,000	11,667,000	26.9
200,000	343,600	Sixth National	1,758,000	223,600	210,000	1,535,000	28.2
2,100,000	587,800	Western National	26,367,800	2,947,500	5,164,100	31,302,400	25.9
300,000	957,500	First Nat., B'klyn	5,256,000	646,000	1,103,000	5,733,000	30.5
1,200,000	786,600	National Union	11,911,500	2,579,200	457,800	12,636,000	24.0
500,000	290,800	Liberty National	3,150,000	352,300	505,000	3,362,400	25.4
1,000,000	314,600	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,997,200	580,000	426,200	3,678,300	27.3
250,000	277,500	B'k of New Amster.	2,662,200	541,000	392,700	3,090,500	30.2
$48,000,000	$60,934,400	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,336,800	Total State Banks.					
59,022,700	74,271,200	Total	639,836,400	114,967,700	102,140,300	738,683,800	

*As per official reports, 45 National banks, Dec. 15, 1897; 19 State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Albany	.02	.02	.02	.02	5,000
Alice	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Anaconda	.44	.45	.44	.45	800
Breece	.32	.32	.32	.32	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	900
Catalpa	.10	.10	.10	.10	500
C. C. & Va.	.95	.95	.80	.80	550
C. Imperial	.02	.03	.02	.03	1,500
C. Cr. con	.11	.12	.11	.12	3,900
Deadwood T.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	200
G. & Curry	.30	.30	.30	.30	300
Isabella	.28	.28	.28	.28	100
K. & Pem.	.21	.21	.21	.21	200
Mexican	.36	.36	.35	.35	400
Potosi	.25	.25	.25	.25	900
Portland	.78	.81	.78	.81	500
Sm. Hopes	.85	.90	.85	.90	700
Syndicate	.06	.06	.06	.06	100
Union	.11	.11	.11	.11	200
Utah	.12	.12	.10	.10	1,500
Yel. Jacket	.32	.32	.29	.29	500
Total sales					19,450

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02⅝	.03	.02¼	.02⅝	13,000
Am. Flag	.20¼	.22⅛	.20⅛	.21	6,800
Anaconda	.42	.43	.41¾	.41¾	2,000
Argentum	.20	.20¾	.20	.20¾	1,200
Can. Ball	.004½	.005¼	.004	.004½	194,000
C. Cr. con	.10	.11¾	.10	.11¾	17,000
Elkton	.88	.88½	.86¾	.86¾	500
Garfield Gr.	.06⅞	.07½	.06⅝	.06⅞	10,700
Gold Coin	1.87	1.87	1.87	1.87	200
G'ld Magnet.	.01⅛	.01⅛	.003	.01	24,500
G. Fleece	.50½	.53½	.50⅝	.50⅝	1,800
Isabella	.27	.27	.27	.27	500
Jefferson	.04¼	.04½	.04¼	.04½	9,000
Justine	.02	.02⅝	.01½	.02¼	97,000
Lillie	.70½	.70¾	.69⅛	.70	1,000
Miami	.38	.38¾	.38	.38¾	7,600
M. Gibson	.20¼	.20½	.19¼	.19⅝	4,000
Old Gold	.009⅛	.009⅛	.009⅛	.009⅛	3,000
Pilgrim	.005	.005⅛	.004¾	.004¾	19,000
Portland	.80	.80½	.80	.80½	500
R. Mount'n.	.13	.14¾	.13	.14¾	14,900
St. F. Car.	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	1,305
Sentinel	.007½	.008	.004¾	.005	558,000
Tamarack	.007	.007	.007	.007	5,000
Union	.13⅝	.13⅝	.13⅝	.13⅝	1,000
Waldorf	.11	.11	.11	.11	300
Work	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	.03¾	1,000
Yukon	.10¼	.10½	.10¼	.10½	500
Total sales					998,105

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1@2 per cent.

Time money, 2@2¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

The Bank of England gained £360,000 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.55, became 45.09 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France gained 75,000f. gold, and lost 1,425,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83@$4.83¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅛ for demand, $4.86@$4.86⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—5@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@57⅝c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 349,039.35 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Friday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $2,344,575. The banks now hold $32,437,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $5,976,600, an increase in specie of $879,500, and a decrease in legal tenders of $2,010,000, an increase in deposits of $4,856,300, and a decrease in circulation of $477,700.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Feb. 11, '98.	Feb. 5, '98.	Feb. 13, '97.
Loans	$639,836,400	$633,859,800	$500,367,700
Specie	114,967,700	114,088,200	80,192,500
Legal tenders	102,140,300	104,150,300	113,464,500
Net deposits	738,683,800	733,827,500	568,075,100
Circulation	13,914,700	14,392,400	16,723,500

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Feb. 11, '98.	Feb. 5, '98.	Feb. 13, '97.
Specie	$114,967,700	$114,088,200	$80,192,500
Legal tenders	102,140,300	104,150,300	113,464,500
Total res've.	$217,108,000	$218,238,500	$193,657,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	184,670,950	183,456,875	142,018,775
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$32,437,050	$34,781,625	$51,638,225

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan 8	$22,261,575	$43,901,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$32,437,050	1893	$17,240,575
1897	51,638,225	1892	33,653,825
1896	36,818,875	1891	18,492,700
1895	33,766,225	1890	7,497,100
1894	85,633,700	1889	14,152,975

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